THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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FREELY ELEMENTS.

The Scourge of the Heavens Sweeps the Prairies in

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

Many People Killed and Their Homes Obliterated—One Stroke of Lightning Kills Three People in Chicago.

ST. PAUL, June 16.—A storm of wind and rain, which in some sections developed into a veritable cyclone, laid waste the southern central portion of this state late yesterday afternoon and it will be several days before the full extent of the disaster will be known. Jackson, Martin, Faribault, Freeborn and Blue Earth counties seem to have been the scene, although it was storming at the time pretty much all over the state. But these counties suffered so much more that the other sections have been given little thought to-day. The cyclone began to form near Jackson, in Jackson county, and after sweeping across Martin and Faribault counties was scattered near Wells, close to the boundary of Freeborn county. Its course was to the northeast at first but it later took a sudden sweep to the south, disappearing below Wells, which is almost directly east of Jackson.

The loss of life is large, some estimates being as high as 100. It seems probable that forty or fifty lives have been destroyed by the fury of the storm but the exact figures cannot be given to-night. Everything in the path of the storm was swept from the face of the earth, houses and barns being splintered and trees and telegraph poles snapped off like pipe stems.

A heavy rain storm broke at 4:30 o'clock and before that had passed away the clouds began to gather in all their terrible blackness. The terrible looking cone put in its appearance and as it whirled across the county it picked up houses, barns, trees, crops and people—everything that came in its path. Many houses that were but partially destroyed covered the mangled remains of the former occupants and owners of the farm. Debris was strewn along the railroad tracks so that where traffic was not interfered with by the washouts it was blocked by the wrecks of buildings and trees on the tracks. Nearly all the trains from the southern portion of the state were detained and in many cases the delay was more due to the wrecks than the floods.

Last night one of the freight trains which pulled out of Mankato, after running a few miles from that city, discovered a huge obstruction across the track. It proved to be a house that had been blown across the track and the engine was almost on it when a flash of lightning revealed it just in time to save another wreck. The train hands found half a dozen people lying among the broken timbers, all seriously and some probably fatally hurt. The injured persons were taken to the nearest house and cared for. The cyclone had taken the building from its foundations some distance off and dragged the wreck along and left it upon the tracks as found. Along the Milwaukee roads from Jackson to Minnesota Lake the scene is one of devastation. Not every house wrecked, but so many that the scene is pitiful. This section is one of the richest and most thickly settled agricultural in the state. Wrecks of houses, barns, and torn up trees line the road where yesterday were happy homes and the pleasant shade of forests. Ten are reported killed in the vicinity of Mapleton and twenty injured. The cyclone passed four miles south of Mapleton and the village suffered little loss. The northwest corner of Freeborn county was in the path of the storm and considerable damage to property and crops was done there while several fatalities are reported also. There were two storms, the first at half-past 4 and the second an hour later. According to reports received the principal damage was chiefly in the farming districts and the reports are therefore slow. Andrew Haines, aged 22, took refuge in a barn near Blue and but the barn was blown down and he was killed. In Freeborn township Mrs. Mike Iverson and three children and a child of T. Steen are also reported dead, while many more are more or less seriously injured. It is as yet almost impossible to get names of the dead and injured. The storm was especially severe in the western portion of Freeborn township, many buildings of all sorts being blown to splinters. About two miles north of Blooming Prairie the storm was severe and of cyclonic character. Houses and barns were more or less damaged and in some instances totally destroyed. Trees and telegraph poles were blown down. No loss of life is reported in that neighborhood however. A pouring, drenching rain accompanied the wind storm.

Near Sherburne a teacher and eighteen scholars were kept in by the afternoon rains and when the cyclone struck the schoolhouse the building was wrecked and sixteen killed, including the teacher. A man with his wife and child were killed at Linden and others injured. John Brown and three others were killed south of Minnesota Lake. Mrs. Brown, a hired man and the school teacher, were badly injured. The first reports from Wells were to the effect that from forty to fifty had been killed there, the worst of the storm having been to the west and south of that village. As yet no reports have been received in confirmation of this report.

Superintendent Darling is in receipt of the following telegram dated at La Crosse, coming via Mankato: "Train No. 23 on the Mankato line found obstruction on track about four miles south of Minnesota Lake, with two houses blown down and the occupants lying around badly injured. They picked up the wounded and took them to Minnesota Lake."

Another reads: "Train No. 23 is tied up at Minnesota Lake and No. 24 at Mapleton. The storm in that vicinity was very disastrous. No. 23 found a snow fence, timber and other material on the track and several people killed in the neighborhood. Many were injured. Our section gang is at Minnesota Lake. Three of them were injured, but not seriously."

A despatch from Mapleton says: "Ten people are reported killed near here and twenty injured. Six houses are completely wrecked. The cyclone was four miles south of the village."

A Mankato specials to The Journal says: "The very latest reports do not improve the situation very much. The dead are being brought into the nearest towns. At Garland five were killed. Four dead bodies have been brought into Minnesota Lake and three into Wells, from Brown, his daughter, a lady school teacher boarding with him and a neighbor's son are among the dead at Minnesota Lake. Brown's wife cannot live. He was a wealthy farmer living between Wells and Minnesota Lake. Not a stick of his elegant house is left. The school house at Sherburne was destroyed, one pupil killed and nearly all the others were more or less injured. The first story of sixteen dead at Point was untrue. The country is flooded and the prairie is covered with people looking for their homes or friends.

They are on horseback and in all kinds of conveyances. The houses are mostly swept away entirely without a vestige to show where they stood. When the full reports are in it is believed that the list of fatalities will be thirty or forty. The cyclone split when it reached Winnebago City, one part went south of Wells while the most destructive part went north of Wells. Many people are missing.

A Fairmount, Minn., special says: A cyclone passed through Martin county from west to east at 5 p. m. yesterday causing thousands of dollars worth of damage. A school house at Fox Lake was demolished and the teachers and pupils, seventeen in all, were injured, some of them severely. Mr. Yonkers' house, in Rutland, was wrecked and all the family was injured. One of the children was killed and another may. It is impossible to give details or estimates of loss, but the storm left Fairmount untouched. Indeed it seems not to have struck any towns or villages in this immediate vicinity.

Struck by Lightning.

CHICAGO, June 16.—During the thunder storm that passed over the city this evening, lightning struck the Grant monument in Lincoln park, in the corridors of which nearly fifty people had sought shelter. Three were killed and two seriously injured. All of the others with the exception of three were thrown violently to the stone floor of the monument and some received severe shocks. The monument was but slightly damaged. The killed are: Lewis Meyer, 33 Nutt street; Mrs. Stacy, 91 Mastin avenue and an unknown man.

When the fact came everybody in the monument with the exception of three men was thrown down. There was a general scramble, and as they arose it was noticed that five were unable to move. Three of these were dead. The bolt did not strike the bronze figure of Grant, but first attacked the northwest corner of the granite pedestal. Its course was directly through the crowd.

A BRIDGE FALLS.

Forty-five Men Precipitated Fifty Feet Into a River.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—One of the most terrible accidents of this vicinity was that today of the bridge which was in course of construction between Covington and Newport, Ky.

The cause is surmised to be weakening of the wood and of false work. Today a force of forty-three men under the direction of Ropp & William Bairs, the contractors, were engaged in putting in place the heavier iron work on the main span. Suddenly without warning there was a creaking sound of breaking timbers, a sudden swaying of the structure and a headlong plunge of the main timbers, iron and people, with men into the muddy waters of the Licking river fifty feet below.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the steamer Hercules commenced the work of removing the iron and timbers from the river, in hopes of removing the bodies under the wreck. Although the excitement caused by the accident was intense, there was a noticeable absence of the heartrending scenes usually accompanying such catastrophes. Most of the men were strangers and few had families, wives and children on the scene to add their tears and cries to the grim spectacle. As the accident occurred on the dividing line between Covington and Newport, the coroners of both counties will hold inquests. Bodies landed on the Covington side were taken in charge by Coroner Wilson, while those landed in Newport were placed under the care of Coroner Davis.

The corner of the Newport pier is badly broken and appears to be weak. The story was started that the pier by breaking had caused the disaster, but there is apparently no foundation to this.

The list of killed will probably reach forty.

Storm in Kansas.

MONTREAL, Que., June 15.—The most terrific hail storm ever known in eastern Canada has spread death and destruction throughout this province, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The worst storm was that which struck St. Rose, about forty miles from Montreal. The most shocking phase of the disaster is the destruction of the school house, in which were twenty-five children. A mass of splintering wood is all that is left of the building. When the people had somewhat recovered from their terror their first thoughts were of the school house. Four of the children and escaped uninjured. The others were found strewn all about. Two of them were dead when found and one other died early this morning. The damage will amount to over $100,000.

The school at St. Therese was blown down while forty children were in it. Two of them were killed and many seriously injured. Direct telegraph communication with Montreal is cut off, the wires being down. The storm on the south side of the St. Lawrence was very extensive and extended through nearly all the counties and the damage, it is feared, will be very great.

At Upton, on the Grand Trunk railway, two children were killed. The storm played great havoc at Charles, where a large number of buildings of all kinds and trees were torn down. The storm swept furiously from the south side of the River St. Lawrence from Longueuil to Soulanges, Contrecoeur and Varennes, where some heavy damage was done. It was in the Lompoton district of the Ottawa river that the storm seems to have raged with the greatest fury. Ex-Mayor J. McElroy was killed. Despatches from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia report similar stories with similar fatalities.

Preparing for Nominations.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Democratic national convention is showing the first signs of becoming a thing of life. Its start has been made and by to-morrow it will begin to grow until by next Tuesday the biggest convention the Democratic party has ever had will be full grown. Mr. Boies' managers from Iowa started the convention for their favorite early this morning, by establishing their headquarters at the Palmer House, and were busy during the day sending out Boies documents and pamphlets showing the great popularity and safety of their favorite son. The Iowa people are inclined to believe that the convention will be a long one and that Boies will be nominated on the seventh or eighth ballot. The Cleveland men are not to be outdone by the Hawkeyes and they have established similar quarters at the Grand Pacific where two handsome young ladies are hard at work sending out letters, circulars and articles of various weak colleges who it is supposed are to be won over if the proper evidence is shown that Cleveland is the strongest candidate. The Hill men seem to be on a still hunt. Only one Hill man has so far put in an appearance and he is Charles F. Peck of New York, but this individual has enough enthusiasm for a dozen men and is loudly proclaiming the virtues of David B. and his great ability as a vote getter.

Mr. Reid and the Union.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Ex-President O'Donnell of Typographical union, No. 6, today made a statement as to the relative position between Hon. Whitelaw Reid and the union, over which there has been so much discussion of late. Mr. O'Donnell endeavored to show the status and responsibility of the committee which went to the Minneapolis convention, and explained their endorsement of Mr. Reid. He rehearsed the various difficulties between the union and the Tribune and the hard fight made by both sides. With the closing of the political campaign in 1884, Mr. O'Donnell said, the union saw an opening with Mr. Reid, as his relations with James G. Blaine and the Republican party were of an intimate nature. The union sent a committee to Chicago and the Republican managers of Mr. Blaine attempted to adjust the trouble, but Mr. Reid was stubborn. Mr. O'Donnell claims that the union vote in the ensuing election was large enough to turn the scale.

In 1885, he continued, an agreement was made with the then president of the union, but it was rejected by the union at an open meeting. The affair occurred over the disposition to be made of the non-union men. The union wished their discharge, but to this Mr. Reid would not consent. Since then negotiations have been on foot three or four times, but all went off on the same point.

Last October through the efforts of Mr. Platt, both parties were brought near to an agreement. Then an envoy was sent to Paris carrying an agreement from the union to Mr. Reid. The negotiations dragged and the occurrence of the settlement and the Republican convention was entirely accidental.

Mr. O'Donnell then spoke of the Minneapolis committee. The committee, he said, had been criticised on the ground that it exceeded its powers and that it promised the support of the union to a political party. The committee, he declared, did not exceed its powers; it did not guarantee the support of the union. The language of the resolution recently adopted by the committee has been misquoted by some of the newspapers. The committee requested Mr. Reid's nomination and not the union.

A despatch to an afternoon paper from Buffalo, N. Y., this afternoon says: Whitelaw Reid, former president of the Typographical union, and a member of the Minneapolis committee, has said that in 1888 the union sent a committee to the Republican convention in Chicago to notify it that there was trouble between the union and the Tribune and the union thought it but right that it should send a committee to this year's Republican convention to inform it that the trouble was at an end. After Harrison's renomination, Mr. Depew was seen and informed that the trouble was settled. Depew then wished to know if the typographical union would support Whitelaw Reid for vice-president. He was told that the committee had no power to pledge the union, and they made no pledge for others, but said that individually they would sign resolutions asking for Mr. Reid's nomination. Mr. Brennan closed by reaffirming that the committee had not pledged the union to support Mr. Reid.

Kansas People's Party Candidates.

WICHITA, Kan., June 15.—Lewelling was nominated for governor on the second ballot, Jones and Ingalls, all the other candidates except Vincent dropping out of the race, the ballot standing: Lewelling 340, Vincent 227. Lewelling is chairman of the People's central committee of Sedgwick county and was the Republican party two years ago. Vincent was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

A Fortune in Faith Cure.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—Xavier Montinger, the far-famed faith-healing clairvoyant of Mount Troy, Allegheny, Pa., died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He came to Mount Troy in 1869 and has been there ever since, and became widely known for performing many miraculous cures both by medicine and by a relic of St. Anthony. Father Montinger was 70 years of age. He leaves a fortune of about one million dollars.

The Militia at Omaha.

OMAHA, June 16.—The day in camp was spent in a pleasant manner. At 10 a. m. the Cadet Light Artillery drilled in the Gatling gun drill. They displayed remarkable science and were heartily applauded. At 2 p. m. the Omaha Light Artillery and the Governor's Guard of Denver were drilled for the capital prize. They made an excellent appearance going through the manual with seeming perfection.

LOCAL NEWS.

Letter from the Regular Old Gold Cross Corres pondent.

THE ANACONDA CONSOLIDATED.

The Big Deal is Practically Settled—Last Day's Session of the State Sunday School Association—A Fine Performance.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 15.—The sale on the Zymoura Rock No. 1 is down about forty-one feet. The company propose to sink another ten feet and then drift with a view of cross-cutting the vein. The Work's Fair lode, also of the Zymoura Rock company, is down fifty feet and development work is being steadily pushed on both these properties. They are situated on Bronco and Goose hills.

Tilly Farmer, charged with assault with intent to kill, has been released on a $1,000 bond furnished by George Jordan. Patty Bristol, who had such a narrow escape, is recovering from his wound.

The mining men at Denver Park is now receiving shipments from the Buena Vista, Washington, Independence and Gold King mines. It is running night and day.

The following is the complete list of names for the city ticket now placed in nomination and elected unanimously at the recent Democratic mass meeting: For Mayor—Dr. A. C. Whiting. Trustees—G. G. Shaver, Henry Chasin, J. S. McCourt, C. W. Peavey, H. L. Sheppard, T. Knox Burson. The main reason in calling a Democratic convention was to avoid a personal and factional fight. No better choice of names could have been made.

Development work is progressing rapidly on the Sarah B., one of the Coronado properties; a very fine body of shipping ore has been struck at a depth of forty feet.

A good strike is reported in the Star of the East.

Wire regarding the marvelously rich specimens of miners brought in a couple of days ago by a prospector, which according to Assayer Dana, showed a value of close upon $5,000 to the ton or 306 ounces in gold and 2650 ounces in silver, neither particulars cannot be ascertained at present. Mr. Dana exhibited the two large buttons resulting from his assay but stated that his client declined to furnish any further information beyond the fact that the vein was 2 or 3 inches wide and the shaft was down about 22 feet. This is the most important strike yet made in the camp and may be the precursor of further discoveries of unparalleled wealth. Intelligence of the strike was instantly wired to the principal cities in the east and will certainly draw increased attention to the colossal proportions likely to be attained by mining industry in this state already so favored by nature in every respect. The presence of American and California miners in the camp may greatly assist in gauging their true character and help in the development of their business interests by the suggestion of methods, judged by analogy and similarity of formation to be better suited to the ground and occasionally the loose and unscientific systems of extraction of ore pursued in many instances where proper capital and mining intelligence is deficient. This statement occurred only three or four miles out of town.

Hon. C. S. Jones of Leadville is about to open a law office on Bennett avenue in this town.

E. B. Reeves of Colorado Springs is stated to be making arrangements to build a business block near the postoffice on Main street.

No mail arrived in Cripple Creek on Monday evening. This was due to a demand for which was refused by the stage driver and resulted in the detention of the mails, which were not brought into town till the unsuing evening.

The California Gold Mining and Milling company has been organized. The incorporators are L. L. Bowers, S. F. Chaffant and James E. Myers. The capitalization is $750,000, par value of shares $10. The company will operate in El Paso, Fremont and Pueblo counties, with principal office at Fremont. Mr. Bowers is president of the Cripple Creek Stock Board and Mining Exchange association. Mr. Myers is very widely known in mining circles. This company owns some excellent properties in Sequa, Gold Mountain and elsewhere in the Cripple Creek Mining district. Mr. Chaffant belongs to San Francisco and has devoted many years to gold mining on the Pacific slope. This gentleman considers that the average grade of the ore in this camp is higher than that on the Pacific slope where many companies have been returning heavy dividends from ore not exceeding $5.50 to the ton, and $4 and under where the conditions are favorable. These facts are beyond dispute and the difference is favorable for the future prosperousness of our rising young camp.

Mr. John W. Osgood, an old California miner of many years experience, has also arrived in the camp. Has gone and has carefully examined the ground, and has taken a contract to sink assessment shafts on six claims owned by the Victory Mining and Milling company.

The Sonora Gold Mining and Milling company has let a contract for sinking on locations, twenty-five feet on the Wisconsin lode.

The Averna Gold Mining company has been recently organized. The capitalization is $600,000. This company has recently acquired the Croxton lode, on Mineral hill, for a consideration of $5,000. President, Thomas L. Stultz; vice president, John M. Croxton; treasurer, Thomas Keely. The directors are Messrs. L. Stultz, John M. Croxton, E. C. Lawrence, Thomas Keely, E. E. Ellis, Orey Carson, Chas. Williams, Harvey. The Middle California joins this property. The Opera on Wilson creek is coming to the front as one of the south mines of the camp. This shaft is down forty feet and the lode is situated on Diamond hill. Syenite appears to enter largely into the composition of the quartz extracted from this mine, and on which recent assays have given such striking returns. Large outbuildings are being erected.

The property of the Golden Eagle Mining and Milling company consists of seven gold and silver lodes, one mica claim and one placer. The capitalization is $1,000,000. The shares are of $1 each par value, non-assessable. One hundred and ninety-five thousand shares have been reserved for treasury purposes, to be applied to the development of the mines owned by the company. They consist of the Lina Farrar on Tenderfoot hill, the Comstock No. 2 on Little Bull mountain, the Bonestone extension, the Great Western, Eleventh Hour and Atlantic lodes. The principal office is in Colorado Springs, business office in Fremont.

A baseball club, to be known as the "Cripple Creek Crusher nine," has been formed. A series of matches is being arranged.

The Anaconda Gold band is one of the institutions of Cripple Creek, which is justly proud of this musical society. The boys wear a handsome scarlet uniform.

A grand ball to be under the auspices of the Masonic order will be held on June 16 at Fremont.

A recent largely attended ball at Barry given by the Anaconda Gold Band was a great success.

Mount City and Squaw Gulch form nearly one continuous town, the main street exceeds a mile in length. The little town of Barry wears an aspect of life and prosperity.

The hoisting machinery for the Victor mine on Bull mountain is now in place, about forty tons of ore are on the dump and will shortly be shipped.

The Victor and Legal Tender mines are both located on Bull mountain; neither ample funds nor the latest management will be found wanting to develop the utmost capacity of these great properties. A specimen of the Victor quartz examined by a GAZETTE correspondent gave an assay of $20 on a mill run of 2000 pounds. Such properties as these will carry Cripple Creek through.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

Some Fuller Particulars Regarding the Anaconda Deal.

The big consolidation of mining property at Cripple Creek announced Thursday seems to be a go, unless something unforeseen happens. The officers of the Anaconda, the Work and the Lone Star companies have signed the agreement, and yesterday those interested in working up the deal went to Pueblo to make final arrangements with Dan Wilson and others interested in the Coronado company. An offer has been made the Coronado people but whether it was accepted could not be learned last evening. It could not be learned whether the interests of Dr. Linderman and Mr. Kimberley are to be taken in. These parties are contesting the Grace Greenwood claim with the Coronado, and if it is included, will stop all litigation on that part of Gold hill.

A gentleman who read the agreement yesterday gives some of its terms as follows: The new company is to be called the Anaconda Gold Mining company, and is to have a capitalization of $5,000,000, of 2,000,000 shares of the par value of $5 each. David H. Moffat is to be the president of the company and Eben Smith of Leadville is to be can general manager. Barry Keen of Denver is to be the company attorney, with T. Stanley Jones attorney at Cripple Creek. The new company gives the Work company 55,000 shares at their par value of $275,000 for the Rustler and Butler claims, over which the late disputes arose. The Work company will continue its existence and work its other properties.

The greatest satisfaction was expressed on all sides when the deal became known yesterday morning through THE GAZETTE, and those who had been feeling blue in regard to the camp the day previous took heart.

MOSES ROSE.

The Pharmacist Mine is Daily Improving.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

FREMONT, Colo., June 16.—An important strike has again been made in the Pharmacist, on Bull mountain. The vein has widened out to ten feet by actual measurement, revealing a body of splendid miners. The last shipment to Denver of somewhat over nine tons, averaged $282 to the ton.

A Denial.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Secretary Elkins, who returned here to-day, denies the story that he offered Mr. Depew the office of secretary of state on behalf of the president and he denies the report that he is to be appointed secretary of the navy to make a vacancy for General Angus.

Hurricane in Spain.

MADRID, June 16.—A hurricane at Raceon in northern Spain has submerged two factories. Eight dead have been found and many are badly injured and have been removed from the ruins.

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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR TRADE MARK.

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CLOSING SESSION.

The Sunday School Convention Listens to Several Good Addresses.

The closing day of the Colorado State Sunday School convention was the most interesting of the session. The morning session opened by a bible reading by Rev. J. A. Ferguson. Rev. C. Gaston of Denver gave an interesting address upon incentives to work. He stated that it was through this field that many persons were to be brought into the light and truth who could not otherwise be saved.

Miss Mary C. Latrop of Denver led a conference on "Our Work in the State." She regarded sanctified Christian courtesy as one of the essentials to successful Sunday school work. She then dwelt at length upon the best way for the masses to be brought into the church and the church to get down to the masses.

Hon. G. Malcom, president of the association, gave an outline of the work which it was proposed to pursue at the Chautauqua assembly which will be held at Glen Park, Colo., July 6 to August 30. He urged a large attendance.

The afternoon session was presided over by W. W. Dale of Denver. It was a conference upon Sunday school work. Dr. A. Stewart Lobingier gave some helpful hints on the organization of the school. Miss Oswald and G. F. Van Law of Denver talked interestingly on how the work of the school may be best directed. Miss Mary C. Latrop spoke on the best method of retaining old scholars. Among the things she thought necessary were, to extend a cordial greeting to the scholars and to have an attractive Sunday school library. Mr. E. S. Petit also spoke in the same line. The enough the Chinese class was one to be looked after carefully. They made good scholars and were willing to give freely of their time and money. Work of this sort is always followed by richer spiritual blessings.

Mr. R. D. Thompson discussed the question of Sunday observance. He said that he had noticed that the attendance in the infant class in his school was one third larger in bad weather than in good, and this he attributed to the fact that the parents of Denver took their children with them to the Sunday resorts near the city instead of allowing them to go to Sunday school. A man could not conscientiously say that Sunday was his only time for recreation when the working day had been reduced to eight hours. It was a reflection upon American manhood to say that he was too tired to go to church after such work. When a man said that the poor were not wanted in the churches he was deceiving himself, as those were just the ones which the church desired. Mrs. Walker also gave a brief talk on primary work.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds spoke on the Sunday school scholar. The first thing was to get him—get him somehow in ways ordinary or extraordinary. The best way to get them was to go after them. Get old scholars to bring new ones. Greet them cordially and make them feel at home. Have teachers fitted for the work and whom you know have the ability. And lastly grade the scholars properly, by age, by natural affiliation and otherwise.

Short addresses were made upon Sunday school work by various delegates.

Mr. Drake, of the Kansas association, made a brief address, and Mr. Chase, of Nebraska, gave a short talk. Miss Symonds spoke briefly upon the value which the convention had been to her, and Dr. Freeland, of Denver, made an address on "General Principles."

Rev. E. E. Warner, of this city, in a brief address said we were to-day facing the greatest problems of civilization and the solution of these problems and the perpetuity of the nation depends upon the work of such agencies as the Sunday school. The Sunday school teacher was an important factor in this work, and the speaker urged a better equipment among them for that work.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds gave a general talk on the work and hoped the delegates would go from the convention better equipped for their duties.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the continuance of the international lessons; supporting individual total abstinence; extending sympathy to the family of the late E. B. Byington, a well known Sunday school worker; thanking Rev. G. E. Smith for his faithful work as secretary; the railroads for reduced rates; the good people of Colorado Springs for hospitality; and the trustees of the First M. E. church for use of the edifice.

The president made a brief speech thanking the delegates, of whom there were 219 from eighteen counties, for their attendance and support; after which the convention adjourned sine die.

At the evening session Denver was selected as the place of holding next year's convention.

Another Shell Explosion.

BERLIN, June 16.—To-day at Magdeburg soldiers belonging to the garrison there were unloading a wagon containing ammunition when a shell exploded, killing four of the men. Their bodies were fearfully mangled and their heads, arms and legs were blown off.

WARS AND RUMORS.

Street Talk Regarding Colorado Springs Mining Interests.

Mr. C. K. Miller sends word from Cripple Creek that the Pharmacist vein has widened out to 8 feet, of high grade ore.

The Orphan Boy company has let the contract for an additional 100 feet in its second shaft. The company has also sent a run of ore to the new mill in Beaver Park.

Articles of incorporation of the Mollie Eppert Mining and Milling company were filed yesterday, with Martin Slaughter, Ephriam W. Cox and S. E. Kinsley incorporators. The capital stock is $500,000.

The F. F. V. Placer and Mining company with Wm. Whelon, P. F. Ryan, W. C. Kerr, R. A. Work, C. W. Lipe and Peter Bettig as incorporators filed papers Wednesday. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

The Brookdale company, at Carson, are about to secure possession of the St. Clair claim, one of the most promising in that section. The secretary of the company has some samples of ore at his office in this city that show $1,000 in assay to the ton.

Mr. Pierce, the assayer, yesterday made an assay for C. W. Gordon et al., on ore from the Wallace lode which lies at the very summit of Bull mountain. The sample was taken from a depth of 20 feet and ran 16½ ounces gold and one-fifth ounce silver.

The Wilson Creek Consolidated Mining and Milling company filed articles of incorporation yesterday, the incorporators being M. C. Marks, A. C. Lanterman, George C. Wallace and A. E. Wade. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the company offices will be at Buena Vista.

The owners of the Midland Gold Mining company are very much elated over the report from Mr. Lee, their superintendent, saying their diamond drill had gone through the granite, and was eighteen feet in a vein of decomposed matter supposed to be the body of mineral they have been hunting for. Samples have been sent to the assayer to be tested for gold and silver.

At a meeting of the Goldstone Mining company held recently it was decided to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $1,250,000. This was done to enable the company to acquire some additional properties. Stock in the new company will be issued for the old stock at the rate of 5 to 1. Some of the new stock is to be put on the market at 10 cents per share as follows: Five cents cash, 3 cents in thirty days and 2 cents in sixty days.

The most encouraging news comes from Creede regarding the Edna and the Cleopatra mines. A handsome piece of ore has reached this city from the American Girl of the Edna company, and Manager Crawford declares the property "worth a million." The Amethyst people have drifted 500 feet north on their vein, which was running northwest, but it suddenly turned 15 degrees toward the east. This should bring it straight through the Cleopatra. Three shifts of men are kept at work in the shaft.

For some months people on the Canon City stage line to Cripple Creek have noticed men at work on an immense lead which crosses Cripple creek just where Wilson creek joins it. The lead can be seen distinctly on the surface of the ground and has been staked by two young men. It was reported yesterday that a mill run from it ran 19 ounces gold and 16 ounces silver.

A specimen of ore from the Dead Pine of the Ophir Mining company assayed yesterday by Professor Lamb assayed 101.36-100 ounces gold, or about $2,100 to the ton, and since this a report has been received from the camp of a further rich strike from which a sample ran 170 ounces gold. Where they are at present working in the vein the walls are over twenty feet apart. This company has the most substantial improvements in the district in their shaft and living houses. Their road is completed to Lawrence and they began to ship from the Dead Pine last Monday.

MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 16, 1892.

Stocks.	Lowest.	Highest.
Anaconda	50	55
Agnes C	4	5
Alamo	9	11
Argentum Juniata	1 00	1 10
Aspen Contact	4 50	4 55
Bandora	30	32
Beaver Creek	.....	10
Bi-Metallic	32	33
Blue Bell	21	26
B. V.	.....	50
Bushwhacker	.....	31
3rd Mountain	23½	25
Cleopatra	10	12
Comstock-Eldredge	11	14
Creede and Cripple Creek	.....	5
Coronado	28	30
Fanny Rawlings	16	20
Gold King	40	45
Jack Pot	10	12
Jeff Davis	10	14
Little Annie	20	23
Lombi	1 00	1 05
Lottie Gibson	.....	10
Mollie Gibson	1 20	1 35
Orphan Boy	20	25
Ophir	28	35
Pharmacist	22	24
Pony Express	12	15
Star of the West	12½	15
Virginia M	10	13
Washington	9	11
Work	22	24

Work vs. Anaconda.

The suit of the Work Mining company to restrain the Anaconda Mining company from interfering with certain claims was completed in the district court yesterday afternoon. An injunction has been granted but neither party can claim much of a victory. In fact the result is said for everyone. There was considerable interest in the case and the court room was full of people a day. It was late in the afternoon when the arguments were begun. Mr. Thomas spoke for the plaintiff and Mr. Riddle for the defendants. Judge Campbell announced his decision, restraining either party from working in the disputed territory. Both companies are required to give a bond of $5,000. This ties up the Rustler, Butler, Great View and Excelsior claims and all but about 50 feet of the Anaconda claim, the portion on which the company has its workings. It will prevent the Anaconda from prosecuting work on its tunnel, and one of the members of the company said that they would probably work only about eight men.

The Work people claim that they will not stop as they have the Ida S., the Morning Glory and other claims in which they have mineral that are not in disputed territory.

It is not probable that a hearing on the merits of the case can be had before September.

Fourth of July Celebration.

Mayor Sprague is busy planning to raise the $1,500 necessary to pay the purchase price of the old beer garden, which is soon to be thrown open as Dorchester park. The land cost $8,500, and $3,000 of this has been raised by subscription, some of the individual donations being quite large. The mayor now proposes to finish with smaller subscriptions, and to this end he has had prepared a number of souvenir tickets which will be exchanged, at 117 South Tejon street, for $1 donations. All of the people who will receive direct benefit from the park, each get a ticket, the park will be paid for and no one will feel a serious burden.

The mayor is also arranging for the Fourth of July demonstration in which the Trades Assembly is to participate.

A parade will start at 9 o'clock, in which a number of civic organizations will march. It will be headed by the Centennial state band of twenty pieces. At Alamo park they will be joined by the cane brigade of school boys. They will march south on Tejon to the new Dorchester park where they will be joined by the school girls, who will meet at the Lowell school and walk to the park. In the cool grove free lemonade will be given the contributors and those who march in the parade. The Declaration of Independence will be read and Senator H. M. Eddy of Axial will deliver an oration.

At 2 o'clock the Jacksons and a picked nine will play a match game of ball at the Athletic grounds and in the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks.

New Instructor for Colorado College.

At the meeting of the trustees of Colorado college yesterday morning M. C. Gile, who has been instructor in French and German at Phillips academy, Andover, Mass., for a number of years, was elected to the chair of modern languages. Mr. Gile was appointed last year to a similar position in the new Chicago university. Mr. Gile is an able teacher, a man of rare scholarship, and will bring to the college a fine reputation and most valuable influence. The trustees are to be congratulated in securing this addition to their corps of instruction.

Killed at Hayden Divide.

Coroner Marlow received word last evening of a fatal accident at Hayden Divide. Cough & Davidson had broken up their grading camp and were starting to move. Several of the men proceeded to get drunk and celebrate the event. While the wagons were going down the steep hill near the Wheeler ranch, one of the men, Harry Merrill alias Drexel, fell from a wagon and one of the wheels passed over his head. The front part of the head was crushed and he died soon after. Drexel was released from the county jail last month, having been held for robbery, but the prosecuting witness failed to appear against him. Coroner Marlow will go up to Hayden and take charge of the body this morning.

Beginning next Sunday the summer suburban train service will go into effect on the Colorado Midland. Trains will leave the A. T. & S. F. depot as follows: 8:10 a. m.; 1:45 and 5:15 p. m. Those in addition to the regular through trains will give the tourists a choice of five trains each day.

Following is Emery P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending June 15, 1892, taken at Husted, Colo.: Highest temperature, 89° on the 9th; lowest temperature, 42° on the 12th and 13th; weekly mean temperature, 69.7°. Direction of the wind, south six days, veering one day.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Rapid Transit Men Reach an Agreement With the Company.

The biggest strike ever organized in Colorado Springs came to an end Wednesday, the strike of the conductors and motormen on the Rapid Transit railroad. The officers of the company decided to accept the proposition of the men made on Tuesday, to pay 17½ cents an hour to all men who have worked less than one year and 20 cents to all having served one year or more.

The officers of the company met the men at Armory hall yesterday morning and announced their decision. The men agreed to go to work promptly and by noon steam was gotten up and the cars were running regularly during the afternoon. It was pleasant to hear them go buzzing along and the people greeted them merrily.

The following is a copy of the agreement as accepted by the union, and furnished by the union:

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 15, 1892.

At a meeting of the Brotherhood of Street Car Men No. 5650 of American Federation of Labor, it was ordered that the union accept from the company the first concession made to them which is as follows: That the union will accept 17½ cents per hour for the first year's work and 20 cents per hour thereafter; that the men will leave 10 per cent. of their wages with the company till it amounts to $25, which is to be a forfeit in case of an accident through negligence, unavoidable accidents not to be considered, also that all men in the employ of the company are to be retained; should the company decide to take off cars the youngest men in the employ are to be put on the extra list; also the age of an employee shall date from the time he went to work for the company; men who were at work on Saturday are to be considered in the employ of the company.

Mr. Grayon, agent of Richard Mansfield, the famous actor, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Mansfield will appear here on June 25 in "Beau Brummel," his latest success.

The Denver and Rio Grande has issued a circular making excursion rates for July 4th of one fare from all stations to all stations on the road. Selling days are July 2, 3 and 4. An excursion is to run to Creede on June 25, for which a rate of $5 will be charged for the round trip.

DIED.

QUERRAN—At Monument, Colo., at 3 p. m. on Saturday, June 11th, 1892, Emily Virginia Querran.

The news of Miss Querran's death was received with great surprise and deep regret by the people of Monument. Her illness has been of such short duration that few knew of her indisposition outside of her immediate friends. She attended divine service on Sunday apparently in the best of health, and visiting friends in the country during the day. On Monday morning she was seized with a violent chill, and a physician was hastily summoned. It was soon apparent that she was suffering from an attack of pneumonia; naturally of a delicate constitution she was unable to endure the great strain upon her system and she gradually grew worse until death relieved her of her sufferings. Miss Querran was greatly beloved and respected by our people. Her gentle, sympathetic nature won the hearts of all who came in contact with her. She was truly a Christian woman and was ever ready to assist others and to comfort them in their hour of trial and distress. Her brother, Dewitt Querran, of Leadville, arrived on Tuesday and was at her bedside when she breathed her last. The funeral will take place on Monday, and the remains will be taken to her former home at Clyde, N. Y., for burial. (Co. J.)

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Asay's.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Or trade, about thirty head of cattle, mostly registered Jerseys. Some of the best Jersey blood in the country is represented in this herd. Will trade for real estate in or near Colorado Springs or will take part cash and good paper for the balance. Will give anybody a good bargain for cash. Call on or address A. E. Snicer, Manitou, Colo.

Dealer and Repairer in

Ladies and Gents'

Call and examine and get prices. Colorado Springs.

ASSAY LABORATORY

5 3 W. Huerfano St., near Junction with Colorado Ave., Colo. Springs.

GILES OTIS PEARCE, ASSAYER

Gold or Gold and Silver	$2 00
Silver	1 50
Lead	1 50
Copper	1 50
Gold, Silver and Lead in one sample	3 00
Retorting Amalgam	2 00

[illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

In order to further popularize our department of instructing by mail, we will give a full course of instruction in double and single entry Bookkeeping and Commercial Arithmetic by mail free of charge. Address, with stamp,

[illegible]

President Leavenworth Business College, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of special execution, issued out of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, to me as sheriff, directed, in favor of Thomas O'Donnell against Felix O'Neil, whereby an execution to me in the sum of ($850) six hundred and forty dollars damages and the further sum of $[illegible] costs, have been issued, and taken under execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant Felix O'Neil in and to the following described personal property, to wit: All the bar fixtures, wines, liquors, furniture, and all personal property in the Anaconda Saloon building, in the town of Fremont, county and state aforesaid, which I shall offer for sale at public auction on Wednesday the 29th day of June, A. D. 1892, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock a. m. at the Anaconda saloon, in the town of Fremont, El Paso county, Colorado, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff.

[illegible]

Will practice before any State Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and claim cases a specialty.

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, A. Lawton of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on to-wit, the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust, recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 22, page 382, convey to A. Lawton, of said county and state aforesaid, as trustee, and upon trusts and confidences, and in the event of his absence from said county, then the then county clerk of El Paso county as successor in trust, the following described real estate situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit: Lots No. nine (9) and ten (10) in block sixty-one (61) in the town of West Colorado Springs, to secure the payment of his three promissory notes, for the sum of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars ($775.00) each, and two hundred dollars ($200.00) on or before sixty days; two hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents ($207.50) on or before one year, and two hundred eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($287.50) on or before two years from date thereof with interest thereon at eight per cent per annum and payable semi-annually, said notes being payable to The West Colorado Springs Land Company, and whereas, it was and is stipulated in said deed of trust that in case default be made in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes, then on the application of the legal holder of said notes, or either of them, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, or his successor in trust to sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction as in and by the terms of said deed of trust provided, and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal of two of said notes when due, and the interest of all said notes.

Now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by said trust deed, said trustee, or in the case of my inability or failure to act, or in the event of my absence from said county, then the then county clerk of El Paso county, state of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Saturday, the 6th day of July A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash the above described real estate for the purpose of paying said notes, interest thereon, taxes on said premises and the costs of executing this trust.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1892, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A. LAWTON, Trustee.

F. W. BOWBERT, County Clerk El Paso county, Colo. Successor in trust.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the District court within and for the Fourth Judicial district, county and state aforesaid, in the matter of the general assignment of E. S. Marble to John G. Shiels for the benefit of creditors.

To creditors: In pursuance of the statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against E. S. Marble, carrying on business in the town of Fremont, El Paso county, Colorado, that the said E. S. Marble did, on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1892, make a general assignment of all his property to the undersigned, for the use and benefit of all his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1892.

JOHN G. SHIELDS, Assignee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Agnes C. Mining company, will be held at room No. 2, Weber hall block, Manitou, Colorado, on Tuesday, July 5th, 1892, at 12 o'clock a. m. for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

The books of the company will close for the transfer of stock on June 28 and open again on July 7, 1892.

G. P. J. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

Manitou, Colo., June 4, 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 14, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk district court, in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 27, 1892, viz.: Lillian E. Aumock, pre. D. S. No. 1566, for the w ½ of ne ¼ and nw ¼ sw ¼ sec 35, tp 12 s rg 65 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Jno. T. Jones, William Otis Roberts, William F. Parsuman, Clarence J. Parsuman, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

JAMES E. McDWIN, Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Robert Sample and Miss Celia Sample, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, by their certain deed of trust dated the 23d day of August, A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1888, in book 23 on page 68 of the records of said county, did convey to the undersigned, A. A. McKinney of said county, as trustee, for the purpose of securing the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described and bearing even date therewith, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, due one year from date of said note, with interest thereon from date at the rate of ten per cents per annum, the following described real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered one, (1) two (2), three (3) and four (4), block one hundred and twenty-one (121) in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; and

Whereas, default has been made in payment of said note, no part of said principal sum having been paid, and the same is now overdue, according to the tenor and effect of said note; and

Whereas, said default still continues; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides among other things, that in case of default in payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then and in that case it may be lawful for the undersigned, on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, to sell and dispose of said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns at public auction at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks' notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale, by advertising in any newspaper at that time published in said El Paso county, and by make, execute and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers at such sale a good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises so sold:

Now, I therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, A. A. McKinney, trustee aforesaid, will on Monday the eleventh day of July A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash the above described real estate, with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying the said indebtedness and the accrued interest thereon to the time of said sale, as well as all fees, costs and other expenses of executing said trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 20th, A. D. 1892.

A. A. McKINNEY, Trustee.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of special execution, issued out of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, to me as sheriff, directed, in favor of Thomas O'Donnell against Felix O'Neil, whereby an execution to me in the sum of ($850) six hundred and forty dollars damages and the further sum of $[illegible] costs, have been issued, and taken under execution all the right, title and interest of the said defendant Felix O'Neil in and to the following described personal property, to wit: All the bar fixtures, wines, liquors, furniture, and all personal property in the Anaconda Saloon building, in the town of Fremont, county and state aforesaid, which I shall offer for sale at public auction on Wednesday the 29th day of June, A. D. 1892, at the hour of ten (10) o'clock a. m. at the Anaconda saloon, in the town of Fremont, El Paso county, Colorado, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff.

[illegible]

Will practice before any State Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and claim cases a specialty.

[illegible]

[illegible] S. S. PIES & SON,

ALL KINDS OF

Shelf and Heavy

[illegible]

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools,

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Baling Ties, Etc.

[illegible] SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

[illegible] new Cripple Creek townsite at the junction of Four Mile and Barnard creeks.

[illegible] level, well watered, arable ground, easily irrigated on all streets.

[illegible] no marshy or rocky ground. The land lies like the Colorado Springs townsite.

[illegible] will be the residence city of the miners. Has a postoffice, mail route and school.

[illegible] runs down hill from all mines. Altitude only 7700 feet. Good roads to be built.

[illegible] Canon City toll road passes through the property; a railroad has been surveyed.

[illegible] tickers from other towns will here find balm for all their woes.

Three sites have been selected for mills that will be erected at once. A pipe line has been surveyed and rights secured for a 200-foot pressure of pure water.

For further information and rates apply to

[illegible] THOMAS DONNELL,

Florissant, Colo.

or

[illegible] H. A. WATSON,

Alnwick, Colo.

[illegible] Kenmoor Stock Farm Company's stallions will be permitted to serve a limited number of approved mares at the company's farm, 1½-2 miles south of Colorado Springs, on the Fountain (formerly the Skinner ranch).

[illegible] By Evermond, 4556, record 2:21½, fifth dam Maud S., 2:08½; first dam by Gov. Sprague, 44, record 2:20½.

[illegible] 116, A. C. B. S.; imported. Clyde and Bay, fine form, very intelligent; is a typical Coach Horse.

[illegible] 720, A. S. P. S. B.; imported. Saire; color bay, weight 1900 pounds; the best horse of the breed in the west.

[illegible] Pure bred Percheron gray, large and handsome; has the best of feet and legs.

For terms, etc., apply at ranch to

G. B. HOPKINS, Foreman, or

GEO. L. GOULDING, Manager, Denver.

Colorado Springs address, P. O. Box 230

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of William T. Fuller, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 27th day of June, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado in probate, William D. Fuller administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25, 1892.

WILLIAM D. FULLER,

Administrator of the estate of William T. Fuller, deceased.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of E. T. Owen Jr., deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in probate, E. F. L. Martin administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25th, 1892.

F. L. MARTIN,

Administrator of the estate of E. T. Owen Jr., deceased.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Harriet H. Way, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, in probate, J. George W. Musser, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator with will annexed, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator with will annexed. At which time and place, any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25th, 1892.

GEORGE W. MUSSER,

Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Harriet H. Way, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Levi S. Farrar, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 20th, 1892.

L. S. FARRAR,

Administrator of the estate of Mary Johnson, deceased.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Wilson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Wilson, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the May term, 1892, on the last Monday in June next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 25th day of May, A. D. 1892.

ALEXANDER WILSON, Administrator.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Edward F. Russell, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Edward F. Russell, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the May term 1892, on the last Monday in June next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 18th day of May, A. D. 1892.

ALICE D. RUSSELL, Administratrix.

Colburn & Dudley, Attorneys.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO, }

In the District Court.

Nora E. Lewis, plaintiff, vs. Wilbur Lewis, defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Wilbur Lewis the defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the district court of E. Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds of desertion, and the failure of defendant to make reasonable provisions for the support of his family; also that plaintiff be awarded the care and custody of their minor child, Pearl Lewis, and for costs of suit as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 14th day of January, A. D. 1892.

SEAL. EDGAR BOWBERT, Clerk.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Annual meeting of stockholders of The Ruby King Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Colorado Springs, Colo., Tuesday, July 5, 1892, at 12 o'clock, m.

FRANK WEITZ, Sec'y.

MINING APPLICATION NO. 231.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO., May 17, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that J. W. Dorr, whose post office address is Colorado Springs, Colo., this day filed his application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet of each of the Green Mountain and Green Mountain No. 2 lodes, mine or veins, bearing gold, silver, copper and aluminum with surface ground on each of said claims, three hundred feet in width, situate, lying and being in Cheyenne mining district, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat on file in this office as lot No. 7322, in township 15 south, range 67 west of sixth principal meridian. The exterior boundaries of said lot No. 7 22 being as follows, to-wit: variation 15 deg. 45 min. east. Green Mountain lode beginning at corner No. 1, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 1 foot in ground and mound of rocks and marked 1-7322, whence U. S. L. M. 5931 bears N. 82 deg. .02 min., west 749.53 feet. Corner No. 1 Sur. No. 5931. Dome lode, the Cheyenne Home Mining company, claimant bears s 73 deg. .02 min., w 726.9 feet. Corner No. 3 amended location bears s 1 deg. 40 min. e 11.55 feet. Templeton Gap bears s 34 deg. 15 min. e; a spruce tree 12 in. diam. marked B. T. 1-7322 bears n 31 deg. 45 min., w 12.5 feet; thence n 1 deg. 4 min., w 1500 feet to corner No. 2, a post 4½ feet long by 4 in. diam. set 2 feet in ground and marked 2-7322, whence a peak between the Cheyenne Canons bears n 24 deg. 57 min. e a prominent peak bears n 2 deg., w identical with corner No. 4 of amended location.

Thence n 88 deg 13 min. e 292.58 feet to cor No. 3, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and marked 3-7322, whence Cook Stove mountain bears n 52 deg 40 min w, sharp point of rock near summit of Cheyenne mountain bears n 87 deg 30 min east, identical with cor No. 4 of amended location. Thence s 1 deg. 57 min e, 1180 feet cross South Cheyenne creek 6 feet wide, course ne, 1500 feet to cor No. 4, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and mound of rock, and marked 4-7322, whence Cook Stove mountain bears n 42 deg 15 min w, a pine tree 18 inches diameter bears n 69 deg. 15 min e, a spruce tree 12 inches diameter marked B. T. 4-7322, bears s 83 deg e 16.25 feet cor No. 2 amended location bears s 1 deg. 32 min e 42 feet, thence s 88 deg. 13 min w 210 feet cross South Cheyenne creek 6 feet wide course ne 309 feet to cor No. 1, place of beginning.

Green Mountain No. 2 lode. Beginning at cor No. 5, identical with cor No. 2, this survey, a post marked 5-7322, thence n 8 deg. 58 min e 770 feet cross road, course nw 15 feet wide 1490 feet s bank of creek 4 feet wide, course ne 1498.4 feet to cor No. 6, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and mound of rocks and marked 6-322, whence a spruce tree 8 inches diameter marked B. T. 6-7322, bears n 3 deg. 38 min e 23.8 feet thence n 88 deg. 13 min e 5 feet, n bank of creek 300 feet to cor No. 7, a post 4½ feet long by 4 inches diameter, set 2 feet in ground and mound of rocks and marked 7-7322 whence a spruce tree 12 inches diameter, bears No. 82 deg e 27 feet, and a spruce tree 8 inches diameter, bears s 25 deg. w, 5.7 feet, both trees blazed and marked B. T. 7-7322, thence s 10 deg, 15 min w, 10 feet, road 15 feet wide, course ne 1500 feet to cor No. 8, identical with cor No. 3 of this survey, a post marked 8-7322, thence s 88 deg 13 min w, 292.58 feet to cor No. 5, the place of beginning. All courses identical with those of the amended location.

Variation at all courses 15 deg, 45 min e.

Area—Total and net area of Green Mountain lode..... 10.266

Total and net area of Green Mountain No. 2 lode..... 10.049

Total and net area of claim..... 20.315

This claim is located in T 15 s, R 67 w, 6th P. M., suspended.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said mining claim as hereinbefore described are required to file their adverse claims with the register of the United States land office at Pueblo, in the state of Colorado, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

F. E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Francis B. Henry, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 27th day of June A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the May term 1892, of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, C. M. Williams, administrator of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., May 25, 1892.

C. K. WILLIAMS,

Administrator of the estate of Francis B. Henry, deceased.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., May 7, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk county court in and for El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 20, 1892, viz: Catharine Woods, H. E. 5453, for the e ½ of sec 18, tp 14, s rg 64 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas M. Jourden, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Thomas Burnell of Franceville, Colo., Comeete Brown of Colorado City, Colo., John W. Wallace, of Franceville, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1892. NUMBER 25.

THE WISTFUL JERSEYMAN.

Cleveland Formally Selected for Political Sacrifice.

A PLATFORM OF STRAW

Long Sentences of Dubious Meaning—Issues Dodged and Facts Misstated—A Heavy Candidate on a Weak Platform.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning the yawning chasms in the great galleries circling the delegates in the convention hall were being occupied by early comers. Showers through the night had washed the smoke from the air and the morning air gave a relief to the delegates. The sun shone slightly between the joists that upheld the roof of the wigwam. The place was crying out. The floor was covered deep with sawdust and was free of water. The cellar-like atmosphere of yesterday was changed. The crowd felt the brighter influences. The band came early and began business at once. When the hour for the session came 15,000 faces shone up up in the gallery directly in the shadows of the lower gallery and upon the floor of the convention.

The delegations came mostly as individuals, although the New York delegation marched to its place in the center of the hall in a body amid cheers. The committee on rules was still in session, considering whether they would fix the rules so that the states which have adopted the unit rule since arriving here should be permitted to vote so lofty or not. It is assisted by the sub-committee that formulated the rules that the proposed unit rule is not intended to affect Cleveland's candidacy.

At exactly 11:30 the Rev. Alfred E. Henry of Chicago was presented by Chairman Owens to offer prayer. The clergyman especially remembered the resolution committee in his invocation. When the preacher had ceased his prayer for a truer, a broader, a nobler Democracy that should work for the masses against the few, there was a hesitating rattle of hand clapping away off under the gallery. It was caught up and grew to a cheer. The committee on credentials announced that they would not be ready until 2 p.m. Alaska's delegate sent up a memorial for the resolutions committee. The committee on resolutions was called and passed, not being ready. Delegates Bronson of Kentucky and English of Indiana, were made a committee to learn when the credentials committee would report, and meantime there was a wait and the first music of the galleries. Roger Q. Mills entered the hall and there went up a shout and it grew into a rattling volley from Mills to Hill, and the galleries taking heed, made a Hill chorus. Then upon motion of Thomas Johnson, the single tax senator of Ohio, Mr. Mills was invited to address the convention. But Mr. Mills was reported not well enough to speak and soon left the hall for his hotel.

Delegate De Young of Michigan, leaping upon his chair, moved Senator Palmer of Illinois be invited to address the convention. A committee sought Mr. Palmer, and when the gray-haired senator was seen coming down the aisle to the desk, a cheer went up and grew into a roar. "Gentlemen," cried Chairman Owens, "it is not necessary for me to introduce to you this war horse of Democracy."

Mr. Palmer put his hearers in a pleasant mood at once by a comical story and some light comments on the crowd. The keynote of Mr. Palmer's talk was unity and co-operation.

"We want no shirkers in this great fight; every man must work," he said, and the sentiment was cheered roundly. "Select a solid firm Democrat for this contest; put the banner in his hand, and then rally about him," said Mr. Palmer.

"Hill is the man," came a voice from up in the shadows beneath the roof, and the name of the New Yorker was caught up and shouted from the sea of faces in the lower regions, a swirl, shiftant hiss sound into one clear amor of sound. It grew and grew, until the cheer and hisses died away in a quiet so one could hear. When the aged speaker claimed Illinois would be Democratic, the shouts were wild.

Colonel Fellows, in response to calls, stated that as a delegate he would speak at the proper time, but not at the present. The credentials committee then announced itself ready to report, and Colonel E. Lamb of Indiana, presented an unanimous report seating Delegate Bernard of the First Ohio district. In Utah C. L. Henderson and John L. Cain were seated. In New Mexico and Arizona the claims of each to seat six delegates were conceded, and in Alabama the contesting delegation was given seats on the floor without votes, and Morris and Davis were seated from the District of Columbia.

The committee on permanent organization then reported William L. Wilson of West Virginia as chairman; C. J. Sackrin of Wisconsin for permanent secretary, and a list of assistants and vice presidents and secretaries by states.

On motion of Hon. Don M. Dickinson, a committee of five was delegated (himself being named as the head of the committee) to notify the permanent officers of their election and escort them to the platform. While the crowd waited, the hall darkened by outer clouds and rain came dashing through the skylights, and the band played cakewalk music.

At 12:25 p. m. Mr. Owens introduced the permanent chairman as one of the bravest Democrats of the nation, Hon. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, who addressed the convention at length. Mr. Wilson's declaration that the Democratic party would never permit this to become either a pauper or a pirate nation, was cheered roundly. The statement that the reciprocity of the McKinley bill meant rather retaliation, and retaliation against our own people, was applauded heartily.

Quick impetuous shouts greeted the statement that the Democratic candidate would not receive congratulation from the foreign castles of protection barons of this country. Mr. Wilson closed at 12:45 o'clock, and William F. English of Indiana said the report of the committee on rules which re-establishes the order of business was as follows: Report of the credentials committee, permanent organization committee and resolutions, and platform committee reports. Nomination of president and vice presidential candidate. The rules of the last national Democratic convention were recommended by the committee.

Upon motion of Mr. English the committee's report and recommendations were adopted by the convention. The unit rule heretofore in force therefore holds in this convention. Delegate Phelps of Missouri then presented on behalf of the miners of Missouri a gavel of zinc, a protest against the tariff upon metal. As the shining mineral was held aloft by the chairman a great shout went up, and hearty clapping of hands.

The roll was then ordered called for the naming of states of their national committeemen and members of the notification committee.

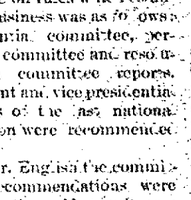
While the list was being made up, ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio was called for persistently, the band played "The Campbells are Coming."

Finally the ex governor yielded, and, having the platform, spoke less than five minutes, closing with this advice to the nations, Democracy: "When November rolls around keep your eyes on Ohio." This was violently cheered and the ex-governor withdrew to his place in the delegation.

W. U. Heuse, Pennsylvania's attorney general, was called for, but declined to speak.

A committee was sent to learn when the committee on resolutions would be prepared to report.

Ex-Governor Taylor and Hon. Henry Watterson were called for by the throng, who were clamorous for entertainment. Persistent and loud calls were made for a speech from Bourke Cockran. He replied that he would have business with the convention later on, and thought all should get dinner if there was no business.

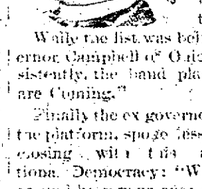


Don Dickinson made a move that the convention take a recess until 5 p. m., and the convention agreed at 1:24 p. m. to do so.

EVENING SESSION.

When the convention reassembled the atmosphere was almost unbearable.

As one of the delegates forcibly phrased it: "The place smells like a dog show on the second day." Combined efforts of a rain-saturated, floor strewn with sawdust and further moistened by stale tobacco juice, steaming in a torrid sun, were oppressive, to say the least, in a building crowded far beyond its capacity for ventilation. The band finding "Dixie" so popular in the morning tried that enpurpled air over again several times in a medley of other tunes and each time drew out answering yells.



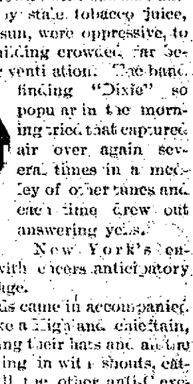
New York's entrance was greeted with cheers anticipatory of a coming scrimmage.

Horace Boies' bands came in accompanied by its Iowa "hui," like a high and caietain, its followers all waving their hats and shouting. Tammany men joining in with shouts, calls and cheers. All the other anti-Cleveland men joined in, thus seeming to increase that the present purpose of the opposition is to combine on the successful Iowa governor. One enthusiastic Cleveland man attempted to create a counter demonstration by waving a Cleveland picture, but without effect. After the Boies men had settled down, somebody in the gallery shouted: "Three cheers for Cleveland," which started the cheering, but it was neither long nor long continued.

Chairman Wilson took his seat at 5:25 only simply for the purpose of enabling Secretary Bell to announce telegrams for delegates which he did in characteristic fashion, winding up with the invitation: "Come and get 'em, gentlemen, my page is sick."

Two minutes later the new zinc gave raps to order.

Order was slow in coming, and so was business. It was fully twenty minutes before the convention was called upon to listen to anything but except the band. An innovation in the usual course of proceedings was made by the chairman calling upon another reverend gentleman for a second prayer in the same day's session. The gentleman selected for this service was Rev. Thomas G. Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia.



The Rev. Mr. Green wore the usual garb of the Episcopal church. He is a large man with a jet black beard. He spoke with a penetration that many should be the envy of some of the orators who have addressed the convention. He prayed that the convention might choose a man "of clean hands, pure heart, one who is above mere ambition, one whose aim will be his country and his God." The Iowa people in the galleries applauded the "amen." Then the band struck up "My country, 'tis of Thee," to slight applause which was increased when the playing ceased. A delegate from Georgia moved to adjourn to 10 a. m. to-morrow. The motion was lost.

In the middle of the turmoil and confusion the delegation from Georgia again moved to adjourn until to-morrow. Lost. The New York delegates whose policy is now to raise a first base to-night rose to their feet and cheered, waving their fans. A Kansas delegate got the floor to present a resolution. Mr. Towers of Michigan was standing on a chair supported by Don M. Dickinson, demanding recognition. He got it in a minute and announced the committee on resolutions would be ready to report in fifteen minutes. This was at 6 o'clock. The announcement was greeted with applause and the band played "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

The crowd in the packed galleries sat sweltering through the intermission, many of the men being without coats. The delegates envied the discomfort as they mopped and fanned. Mr. Whitney's appearance on the platform beside the chairman called out some applause.

While the band played, Mr. Campbell of Ohio created enthusiasm in the Michigan delegation by going over to their seats to tell them that the report that he had gone into an anti-Cleveland combine was not true. The Michigan delegation stood up and cheered Campbell and others of the Cleveland delegations joined with them until there was quite an exciting scene.

It ceased when at 6:25 the chairman announced to the impatient convention that the platform was ready and would be presented by Jones, the chairman of the committee. Mr. Jones from the platform, amid cries of "Louder," which grew in intensity, said:

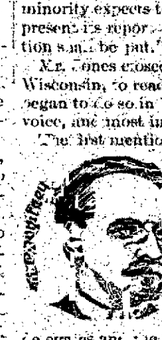
"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I presume that this committee in its relations to the convention presents a case of 'better late than never.'

I wish to say, however, in behalf of my colleagues that any delay to which you have been subjected was due to no lack of diligence of industry on their part. (Renewed cries of 'Louder' and a voice, 'Let the secretary read.')

MR. JONES—If you will be a little quieter perhaps there will be no difficulty in hearing. I am instructed by the committee on resolutions to present to you as the representative of the committee the following resolutions and to ask their adoption. I am order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared I intend to ask the gentleman who is familiar with the phraseology to read them for me and, as soon as they are read, I shall move the previous question upon the adoption of the platform.

This announcement was received with loud cries of "no" from the left of the chair, where the delegates from the silver states were grouped. Mr. Patterson of Colorado jumped on the platform and said with warmth, "In view of that statement, I, representing the minority of the committee on resolutions, desire to announce that the minority expects to be heard, cheers and to present its report before the previous question shall be put."

Mr. Jones closed by asking Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to read the platform. Mr. Vilas began to do so in his magnificent, sonorous voice, and most impressive style.



The first mention of Cleveland's name in the convention was when Mr. Vilas, in the first paragraph of the platform, read, "from Madison to Cleveland." It called out the enthusiasm of the delegates. The Syracuse men led the cheering as the Cleveland delegates and the Cleveland men in the galleries sprang to their feet, waving hats, handkerchiefs and fans. The noise grew and grew until a Michigan delegate rushed into the aisle, holding aloft the white and gold banner of his state with a picture of Cleveland pinned across its face.

Don M. Dickinson climbed in a chair and a Michigander followed him while delegates and spectators stretched and yelled. Then down the aisle came Iowa's banner bearer, holding aloft the picture of Boies. The cheering was renewed. It rose and fell in quivering, ear-splitting yells. Don Dickinson got down from his chair and took the Michigan banner in his hands. Climbing back on his chair, he raised it aloft and the cheering swelled again. Michigan rallied around the banner. Two or three delegates took it from Dickinson's hands and swung it defiantly in the face of New York's seventy-two. Then they passed it on to Minnesota.

The Boies banner in the meantime had been retired to the comparative obscurity of the side aisle, where the Iowa delegation sat. Just as the band struck up "Yankee Doodle," the stick of the Cleveland banner broke, but its bearers, nimbly spliced it and started up the aisle. As it passed one delegation after another, the storm of cheers in its wake.

A Pennsylvania delegate caught it from its bearer as the band struck up "Dixie," and carried it across the aisle to the Pennsylvania seats where he hoisted it high in the air. Still the cheering continued. It showed no signs of diminishing as the banner was borne down the center aisle. The police men took tears again and started to meet it. They waved it over the head of Chairman Murphy of New York, just as the chairman brought his gavel down for order. The demonstration had continued for only fourteen minutes but the enthusiasm was in no mood to stop. Again the banner started on its triumphal tour, where the delegation, who could just be heard over the wearied voices of their opponents, cheered lustily. At the same time someone in the lower galleries hung a Hill picture to the breeze but it was punctured quickly by an umbrella.

Again the chairman rapped for order while Senator Jones, standing on a chair, waved his arms for silence in his jubilation of a barnyard call. Mr. Vilas sat on the platform fairly beaming with pleasure. "Bring this riot to order," shouted a prominent delegate in the aisle, and the chairman would, if he could, but he could not. He pounced unavailingly. Every rap of the gavel seemed to arouse greater enthusiasm. It was twenty minutes after the shouting began before Mr. Vilas could bring his big voice to bear on the convention again, and, even then it had to run a race for competition with a murmur of suppressed enthusiasm that continued to run through the audience.

The further reading of the document was at its punctuated with applause, but its extreme length seemed to diminish its interest.

When the silver plank was reached there was a stronger outburst of approval than any portion of the platform.

Mr. Jones, at the close of the reading, said, "On behalf of the committee on resolutions I move the adoption of the platform as read."

This was met by cries of "No." Mr. Neal of Ohio moved to strike out all that section of the platform after the words denouncing the McKinley bill, and substitute the following: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud (Cheers), a robbery of the great majority of the American people by the few. (Loud cheers.) We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only (Renewed and long continued cheering) and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government and honest, economical administration."

When the clerk had finished the reading, Mr. Neal, who still had the platform, said that tariff reform has been the leading political issue in this country since the Democratic party commenced to battle for a revision and a reduction of tariff taxes more than four years ago.

"I must continue to be such until it shall be firmly established as the one fundamental principle that the federal government has no constitutional power to enact a tariff or collect it, except for revenue alone, and even the taxes levied should be limited to the necessities of the government, economically and honestly administered. Republican protection was a robbery. 'We believe it to be so,' said Mr. Neal, 'and we ought to have the courage of our convictions. Its outrages were accomplished by secrecy and this aggravated the offense. Republican protection was as hostile to our principle of government as taxation without representation. Mr. Neal's remarks were constantly interrupted with applause, and, when he closed, there were cries for Watterson from the galleries and much confusion. Mr. Watterson was finally escorted to the platform, where his appearance called forth great applause. In his hand Mr. Watterson had a book. Mr. Watterson handed the book to the secretary and said that he desired that before he spoke to have an extract read from the Democratic platform of 1880. The clerk read. Mr. Watterson, at the conclusion of the reading, said impressively: "This

declaration of principles comes to us with the impress of the wisdom and the benediction of the spirit of that saint of Democracy, Samuel J. Tilden. The mention of Tilden's name was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Watterson, continuing, referred to his past labors in the interest of tariff reform and said that when he had seen this principle embodied in the message of a great Democratic president (Cheers, and embodied in the St. Louis platform he said, 'I know my labors are over, the victory is won and I can go to sleep. I can never again be looked on as a Democratic platform committee and can entrust to younger and less experienced hands this work of my life.'

"Sir," continued Mr. Watterson, "when I listened to the extraordinary essay we have heard from the chair, laughter and cheers assert myself. Whether we are indeed in a Democratic convention or simply a Republican convention, renewed laughter, revised by James G. Blaine or Benj. F. Butler, for the tariff plank we have listened to this evening is almost identical in principle with the minority report submitted to the Democratic convention in 1884 by Benj. F. Butler and received down almost unanimously. Applause.

Mr. Vilas got the floor and said he did not think it made much difference in what form of words the Democratic party declared its hostility to infamy of 'no name.' Two years ago a Democratic president led the party into a position on the question which was not only magnificent but gave battle to the Democratic party. He suggested that the convention take in these words and gave them know on which Mr. Cleveland was elected president.

Mr. Watterson again took the floor and urged the adoption of the substitute. "Before the circumstances of the platform of 1884, which was a compromise and indeed," "ever since the time we have had the second Morrison bill," the Mills bill, the members of the delegation who desired to vote aye, but the chairman sustained the unit rule. At the conclusion of the roll call the clerk announced the vote—yeas 564, nays 342.

The announcement was greeted with cheering and waving of hats. A New York delegate proposed three cheers for Henry Watterson and the New York delegation gave them heartily.

Next came the second attack on the platform, the opposition to the silver plank.

Mr. Patterson of Colorado, said there was a point of difference on the committee on resolutions. It related to the coinage plank and was embraced in the use of one single word and the substitute that some of the members from the south and west offered consisted in a word namely, the word "free" before the word "coinage." Mr. Patterson continuing was interrupted, and he appealed to the convention for a respectful hearing. The delegates might differ with him, but millions of people in this country did not. Again there were cries of "time." It was evident that the galleries wanted the convention to get down to balloting.

He retired from the platform and the chairman quickly put the motion, and it was carried by a large majority—so large that there was no division asked. The chairman then put the question on the adoption of the platform. There were some dissenting votes but the chairman declared the platform adopted.

The chairman then announced that the next question was the call of the roll of states for nominations of candidates for president. At this the convention loudly cheered.

When Alabama was called a delegate named Person jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment, but without heeding the motion the secretary proceeded with the call. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey amid cheers and Governor Abbett of New Jersey was recognized and took the stand to nominate Grover Cleveland. He stood just behind the chairman's desk, a manuscript in front of him and speaking so clearly that he could be heard all through the great hall, he said that in placing a name before this convention he spoke for the united Democracy of New Jersey, whose loyalty to Democratic principles, ailable service to the party, and whose contributions to its success entitled it to the consideration of the Democracy of the country. He presented the name of a distinguished Democratic statesman upon its soil, for whom in two presidential contests the state has given its electoral vote. He offered the name of Grover Cleveland."

The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted chairs, hats were thrown in the air and the noise of the cheering was deafening. The cheering continued intermittently for ten minutes. The chairman succeeded in pounding order with his gavel and Governor Abbett went on. Almost the next sentence was "not only will he receive the support of every Democrat in the land." There were cries of "no" and countercries of "yes" from all over the hall.

Governor Abbett stopped a few seconds and said: "I said the support of the DEMOCRATS in the land." Laying great stress on the word "Democrats." The point brought down the house.

Mounting their chairs the New York delegates commenced to cheer for Hill. Governor Flower was waving a fan high in the air. Dr. Mary Walker stood behind the chairman waving a large white handkerchief in the faces of the delegates. Some one brought in a lithograph of David B. Hill, and there was renewed cheering, the chairman's efforts to secure order being of no avail.

Ohio, Mississippi and a half dozen other states joined in the demonstration and made it continuous and noisy. A bearded delegate with a brown hat on his head stood on a chair and waved a Cleveland picture slowly in the face of the New Yorkers. It was like the traditional red rag to the New York bull. It provoked another outbreak even more enthusiastic than the one preceding it—a demonstration that brought even "Boss" Croker to his feet. Again the chairman tried to bring the convention to order and again he failed. The demonstration had continued seventeen minutes when Ed Murphy rose and waved the New Yorkers to their seats, but the galleries were not quieted so easily.

Governor Abbett was permitted to conclude his speech in comparative silence. A renewed outbreak of cheers took place when he sat down.

Colorado being reached, yielded to the state of New York. Mr. W. C. Dewitt of Brooklyn made his way up the aisle to nominate Senator Hill.

Bourke Cockran asked for a suspension of the proceedings till the storm should abate. This was per force granted. After an interval of ten minutes or more the chairman again sought to restore order and to resume business, threatening to clear the galleries if quiet were not maintained. In a few minutes Mr. Dewitt proceeded. Some hisses were called out by the remark that New York had never failed when the party had put up one of her sons who was true and devoted singly and alone to the Democratic cause.

Hon. John R. Fellows of New York followed Mr. Dewitt in a speech, seconding, in behalf of the Democracy of New York and of the nation, the nomination of Mr. Hill.

When Indiana was called there were cries of "Voorhees," but Hon. William E. English said that in fulfillment of the sentiment of the citizens of Indiana, in fulfillment of their conscientious duty the delegation seconded the nomination of "That great Democrat of Democrats, Honest Grover Cleveland."

Iowa was the next state called and Hon. Jos. F. Duncombe took the platform to nominate Horace Boies. The galleries got very restive during the closing part of Mr. Duncombe's speech and tried to shut him down. When Mr. Duncombe was through the roll call was resumed and Mr. Peyton, of Kansas, took the platform to second the nomination of Cleveland.

New York, as its name was called in its turn, asked by Governor Flower to be passed for the present.

Pennsylvania, through Attorney-general Heuse, seconded Cleveland's motion.

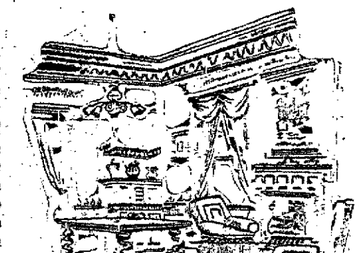
South Dakota from the floor seconded the nomination of Boies.

Tennessee through Mr. G. Ochs seconded Cleveland.

Texas from the back of the hall seconded the nomination of Cleveland.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was received with applause as he marched to the platform to respond for Virginia.

At 2:45 the chairman announced that the roll of states would be called for a vote. A New Mexico delegate moved an adjournment to 11 o'clock. There was an overwhelming negative vote, but it seemed to come from the galleries and a demand was made for a



roll call on the question of adjournment. Mr. Sheehan of New York got the floor and asked what the question was. The chair explained. The New Mexican then withdrew his motion to adjourn and the clerk began the call of the roll of states.

FIRST BALLOT.

Alabama—Cleveland 11, Morrison 2, Campbell 2, Gorman 1, Boies 1, Hill 2; Arkansas—Cleveland, 16; California—Cleveland, 18; Colorado—Hill, 8; Boies, 5; Connecticut—Cleveland, 12; Delaware—Cleveland, 6; Florida—Cleveland 5, Carlisle 3; Georgia—Cleveland 17, Hill 5, Gorman 4; Illinois—Boies 6; Illinois—Cleveland 48; Indiana—Cleveland 30; Iowa—Boies 26; Kansas—

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

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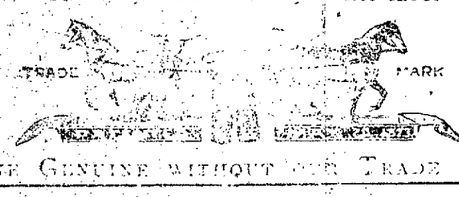

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[illegible]NAMOUS NOMINATIONS

The President Receives a Handsome Majority on the First Ballot—Mr. Reid Nominated by Acclamation—An Eloquent Blaine Speech by Senator Wolcott of Colorado—Chauncey M. Depew Speaks for Harrison—Stirring Scenes in Convention Hall as the Vote Was Taken—A Strong Vote for Governor McKinley—The Evening Session—The South Wants Their Admiration for Ex-Speaker Reed Made Known—New York by Unanimous Consent Permitted to Name the Vice Presidential Candidate—How the News Was Received at the White House—Mr. Blaine's Written Statement—Press Opinions.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—It was 12:15 when Chairman McKinley announced as the regular order of business the presentation of candidates for president. There was a great outburst of pentup excitement. Alabama and Arkansas made no nomination, but when Colorado was reached, Senator Wolcott took the platform, handsome, serene and self-contained. The young senator, counting shrewdly on theatrical effects, lost no time in naming Blaine as the "leader and idol of the West," Senator Wolcott said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The Republicans of the west sometimes differ with the Republicans of the east as to what is wanted. On this occasion there is a remarkable sameness of thought between genuine Republicans of the west and genuine Republicans of the east as to what is needed and his name is Blaine.

The name of the Maine statesman is one to be conjured with, for as Senator Wolcott pronounced it one great universal yell went up from the audience and was taken up by a large number of the delegates, New York particularly being very effusive. Hats and handkerchiefs, as well as fans and umbrellas, were called into use and noisy galleries assisted in the uproar. The demonstration lasted about sixty seconds and when it commenced Senator Wolcott continued as follows:

"The greatest Republican among the living suffered defeat eight years ago because the party which he led was torn by discord and because fraud triumphed. We meet to-day to undo that wrong and to present to our uncrowned leader the pledge of our unswerving devotion and the assurance of a victory in November that will obliterate in his heart and ours the memory of his defeat."

The speaker at this point was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, many of the delegates standing up and waving their handkerchiefs and flags and the audience generally yelling loudly.

"It is for us a matter of comparative indifference who shall be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts, but we trust they will again renominate their prophet of tariff reform in order that we may prove how short a life has slander and calumny, that our country may repair the wrong of 1884 and that we may stamp with the seal of final disapproval a policy which could lead only to impoverishment at home and which brought us only contempt and dishonor abroad. There is practically an agreement among the delegates whose opinion should be followed, the delegates from the Republican states as to who the leader should be. Loud cheers and yells, and that expression would would to-day be the unanimous voice were it not for a mistaken feeling among some of our associates that the bestowal of office is a personal gift. The welfare of our beloved party, Mr. Chairman, is infinitely of greater importance than the nomination or vindication of any within its ranks, and when the roll of states is called, I believe it will be remembered that the obligations of office are repaid solely by a faithful performance of its duties, and that manhood and independence are not bartered among good men for the emoluments of public stations. This was also loudly cheered.

"Our candidate, Mr. Chairman, has never been the president of the United States. He will be." The speaker was again interrupted while the audience let itself loose and many delegates applauded loudly. "But if he has not yet occupied that high office, he has by his devotion to his party made Republican presidents possible and he has guarded two administrations with sagacity and faithfulness. That we are respected and honored abroad we owe to his statecraft. We are gathering the republics of all America together in bonds of closest friendship. It is because he devised, planned and shaped the policy that we are protecting our own people on the farm, in the workhouse and by concession are inducing the nations of the world to open their markets to our produce. His far-seeing and discriminating vision saw the possibilities of reciprocity. Cheers and applause. There is no public measure since the days of reconstruction which has tended to the advancement of the country with which his name has not been identified, and when the history of this generation of the republic shall be written his name will stand foremost among statesmen. No official title or station can add to or detract from his fame. But we may at least let history record that all we had to give we have and with loving and loyal hearts. The best gifts of the world are not to those who seek them. Applause. Our votes are to be cast for one who is for almost every Republican candidate except his own. Applause. For my part I rejoice that the opportunity is given me to cast my vote for a nominee who seeks everything for his country and nothing for himself, cheers and the same devotion to the national welfare which has guided him in his public life for nearly a generation, insures his acceptance of any duty which the convention may impose upon him. Applause. For many months there has been apprehension in the public mind respecting his health and strength. It is gratifying to be able to state that the fears which moved us were groundless. For our country's sake and his own we could wish that he were again the young and ardent leader whose light has flared in countless battles and that his youth could be renewed like the eagle's. Cheers. Experience, however, Mr. Chairman, comes only with ripening years and though time has tinged his hair with white the same unconquerable will and lofty patriotism still dominate his vision. The years of struggle in public service have left that impression, but to still stands to us who love him the embodiment of all that is brightest and best in American statesmanship, cheers and applause, and mellowed and brightened by the creeping hours of time we thank God he is still wielded and equipped to give to the people of these states an administration which will not only protect our own citizens but look beyond the confines of our borders shall embrace the well being of all the Americans. Prolonged cheers.

"And so, Mr. Chairman, in the hour when the victory is at hand, we turn unto the intrepid leader who has so shaped the policy of this party as to lift it above the danger of further defeat.

"And to those who belong to the younger element of the party who are content to follow and not to lead and who ask only to bear their share of the burden and heat for the day he stands our ideal, our inspiration. His name is engraved on all our hearts in living letters and that shall never fade. The brave, the true-hearted, and great. There is not one Republican that will not follow where he leads (applause) with loving faith and trust that Providence will long spare him to a people whose great homage he has earned and whose affection and devotion he possesses. We pledge our unfaltering and loyal support to Jas. G. Blaine."

He had no reason to complain of the reception accorded the name. Both on the floor and in the galleries men and women jumped to their feet and yelled their enthusiasm. Not since 1876, when Ingersoll gave to the world the name and charm of the "plumed knight," has the name of Blaine been presented under more favorable auspices. The venerable Dick Thompson, aged 83, arose when Indiana was reached on the roll. He paused on his way to the platform to exchange a word with Chauncey Depew. His triumph came when, after a few simple words of eulogy for the candidate who does not depend for his eminence on the actions of other candidates, he presented the name of the "Warrior Statesman," Benjamin Harrison. The applause that followed exceeded that which followed Blaine both in volume and intensity.

When New York was reached the excitement ran high. Chauncey M. Depew arose to speak for her. He said he was delighted with the enthusiasm manifested the last ten minutes (which obvious underrating of the time consumed in the Blaine demonstration was greeted with derisive laughter) because it spoke the return of the old enthusiasm of the party for its nominee when the work of the convention was done. "There have been times, continued Mr. Depew, when the result was so sure that states and individuals also could indulge in the charming privilege of personal friendship, but the situation which now confronts us would not permit such indulgence. He then proceeded with his speech.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

It is the peculiarity of Republican national conventions that each of them has a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only an exception to the rule but substantially a new departure.

That there should be strong convictions and their earnest expression as to preferences and politics is characteristic of the right of individual judgment with its fundamental principle of Republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the charming privilege of favoritism and of friendship. But the situation which now confronts us demands the exercise of dispassionate judgment and our best thought and experience. We cannot venture on uncertain ground or encounter obstacles placed in the pathway of success by ourselves. The Democratic party is now divided, but the hope of the possession of power once more will make it in the final battle more aggressive, determined and unscrupulous than ever. It starts with fifteen states secure without an effort, by processes which are a travesty upon popular government and if continued long enough will paralyze institutions founded upon popular suffrage. It has to win four more states in a fair fight, states which in the vocabulary of politics are denominated doubtful. The Republican party must appeal to the conscience and the judgment of the individual voter in every state in the Union. This is in accordance with the principles upon which it was founded and the objects for which it contends. It has accomplished this issue before and fought it out with an extraordinary success. The Republican victories from 1860 to 1876 were created by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They were that the saved republic should be run by its saviors; they were the emancipation of the slave, the reconstruction of the states; the reception of those who had fought to destroy the republic back into the fold without penalties or without punishment, or to an equal share with those who had fought and saved the nation in the solemn obligations and inestimable privileges of American citizenship. They were the engrafting into the constitution of the principles for which two millions of men had fought and half a million had died. They were the restoration of public credit, the resumption of specie payments and the prosperous condition of solvent business.

For twenty-five years there were names with which to conjure and events fresh in the public mind which were eloquent with popular enthusiasm. It needed little else than a recital of the story of its heroes, and a statement of the achievements of the Republican party to retain the confidence of the people. But from the desire for change which is characteristic of free governments there came a reversal, there came a check to the progress of the Republican party and four years of Democratic administration. Those four years largely relegated to the realms of history the past issues and brought us face to face with what Democracy, its professions and its practices, mean to-day. The great names which adorned the roll of Republican statesmen and soldiers are still potent and popular. The great measures of the Republican party are still the best of the history of the century. The unequalled and unexampled story of Republicanism in its achievements stands unique in the record of parties in governments which are free. But we live in practical times, facing practical issues which affect the business, the wages, the labor and the prosperity of to-day. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James K. Polk or of Franklin Pierce, or of James Buchanan—not upon the good record of Lincoln, or of Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield—it will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whoever receives the nomination of this convention will run upon the judgment of the people as to whether they have been more prosperous and happy, whether the country has moved in a better condition at home, and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and Republican administration, than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and Democratic government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face and solve so many, or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the republic has met difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Carlyle has been taught, that, no matter how small the antagonist, no community can with safety insult the flag or murder American sailors. Germany and England have learned in Samoa that the United States has become one of the powers of the world and no matter how mighty the adversary, at every sacrifice, American honor will be maintained. The Bering sea question which was the insurmountable obstacle in the diplomacy of Cleveland and Olayard, has been settled upon a basis which sustains the American position until arbitration shall have determined our right.

The dollar of the country has been placed and kept in standard of commercial nations, and a conference has been entered upon with foreign governments which, by making bimetallism the policy of all nations, may succeed in solving all our financial problems.

The tariff, tinkered with and trifled with to the serious disturbance of trade and disaster to business since the days of Washington has been courageously embodied into once a code which has preserved the principle of the protection of American industries. To it has been added a beneficent policy, supplemented by beneficent treaties, and wise diplomacy, which has opened to our farmers and manufacturers the markets of other countries. The navy has been built upon lines which will protect American citizens and American interests and the American flag all over the world. The public debt has been reduced. The maturing bonds have been paid off. The public credit has been maintained. The burdens of taxation have been lightened. Two hundred millions of currency have been added to the people's money without disturbances of the exchanges.

Unexampled prosperity has crowned wise laws and their wise administration. The main question which divides us is, to whom does the credit of all this belong. Orators may stand upon this platform, more able and more eloquent than I, who will paint in more brilliant colors but they cannot put in more earnest thought, the affection and admiration of Republicans for our distinguished secretary of state. I yield to no Republican, no matter from which state he hails, in admiration and respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Tom. B. Reed, for Iowa's great son, for the favorites of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. But when I am told that the credit for the brilliant diplomacy of this administration belongs exclusively to the secretary of state, for the administration of its finances to the secretary of the treasury, for the construction of ships to the secretary of navy, for the introduction of American pork into Europe to the secretary of agriculture, for the settlement (so far as it is settled) of the currency to Senator John Sherman, for the formulation of the tariff laws to Governor McKinley, for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon the introduction of American pork to our ministers at Paris and Berlin, I am tempted to seriously inquire, who during the last four years has been president of the United States anyhow?

WHITELAW REID.

Cæsar, when he wrote those commentaries which were the history of the conquests of Europe under his leadership, modestly took the position of Æneas when he said: "They are the narrative of events, the whole of which I saw and the part of which I was." General Thomas, as the rock of Chickamauga, occupies a place in our history equal with Leonidas among the Greeks, except that he succeeded where Leonidas failed. The light of the Rock of Chickamauga was the poetry of battle. The resistless rush of Sheridan and the steed down the valley of Shenandoah is the epic of our civil war. The march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea is the supreme triumph of military art and strategy. It detracts nothing from the splendor of the fame, or the merits of the deeds of his lieutenants, to say that having selected them with marvelous sagacity and discretion Grant still remained the supreme commander of the national army.

All the proposed acts of any administration before they are formulated are passed upon in cabinet council, and the measures and suggestions of the ablest secretaries would have failed with a lesser president, not for the great good of the country, nor the benefit of the Republican party, they have succeeded because of the suggestive mind, the indomitable courage, the intelligent appreciation of situations and the grand magnanimity of Benjamin Harrison. It is an undisputed fact that during the nine months when both the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury were in the president personally assumed the duties of the state and the treasury department and both with equal success. The secretary of state in accepting his portfolio under President Garfield wrote: "Your administration rests to make brilliancy for twenty years—James G. Blaine. Loud and continued cheers. Nothing that anyone could say more could add to his fame or detract from his honor belonging to him as an American statesman. His history and achievements were known to the whole world. For more than twenty years he had led in the combat. Notwithstanding the variations of American politics, his candidate had lost nothing of the affection of the great masses of the Republican party. Speaking for a majority of the delegates from the state of New York. Cheers.

Cries for Forster when Ohio was reached failed to bring him to the floor. J. Q. Boyd, a colored delegate from Tennessee, spoke for Blaine and put the crowd in good humor by saying the ladies and even the babies wanted him.

Ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, was the next speaker. He seconded Harrison's nomination.

He was followed by Bruno Fink, of Milwaukee, a young man who spoke for Blaine.

When Wyoming was called, S. W. Downey took the platform. The delegates, as he passed up the aisle, said: "Make it short."

Mr. Downey made it funny. He started out with the remark: "I come from one of the far distant states which is many miles from here," and this elicited an explosion of derisive laughter. He continued his remarks amid continued manifestations of impatience, making many slips and cuts, and indelicate remarks which kept the audience in a state of amused derision, as for instance when he desired to compliment McKinley he accompanied his tribute with the qualification "that when four years more should roll around, the people would look at him."

The convention and galleries guyed Mr. Downey so liberally that he made a demand "in the name of the common people" for a hearing. There was applause. The chairman said that there was no limit to "this debate." ("There ought to be," said a delegate.) "and every gentleman who took the platform was entitled to a respectful hearing."

Mr. Downey continued, and speaking of the Blaine nomination, which he seconded, said that he had been grossly slandered. There was great confusion and cries of "sit down." Mr. Downey quickly concluded.

Then the call continued, and was concluded at two minutes before 3 o'clock. The chairman announced that five or six gentlemen in states which had been called desired to speak, but the last few speeches had evidently tired the convention of oratory. There were cries of "no" and "vote," and General Sewell of New Jersey got the floor and moved that the convention proceed to ballot. The motion was put and carried by a rousing chorus of "ayes." There were some scattering noes and the convention cheered. The announcement that the roll was called. There was a pause during which the chairman noted the votes of the delegations.

It was ordered that the delegates from the Indian Territory and Alaska who had been seated be also entitled to vote. Alabama was the first state called on; when it responded with fifteen votes for Harrison and seven for William McKinley a deafening cheer for the Ohio governor was given. Now nearly every state cast one or more votes for McKinley and each of these announcements provoked much enthusiasm. When the state of Ohio was reached the most dramatic incident that was ever witnessed in a national convention occurred, that of a presidential candidate challenging the liberty of the vote cast for him by his own state. "Ohio gives two votes for Benjamin Harrison and forty-four votes for McKinley," said ex-Governor Foraker, and the pandemonium of enthusiasm that greeted the announcement showed that the president had lost not twenty-seven votes in the state of Ohio. All the enthusiasm must have an end however and when the cheering delegates were hoarse and tired the peerless McKinley, who had been sitting silent and with a visage as immovable as the sphinx, arose and in a clear voice which penetrated to every corner of the hall, said: "I challenge the vote of the state of Ohio. I am a delegate from that state." There was a breathless pause as the fiery Foraker was on his feet and waving his hand deprecatingly at the chairman said: "But you have retired from this delegation, Mr. Chairman, by the election to the chairmanship of this convention and your alternate has taken your place and we no longer know you as a member of the Ohio delegation." This generous action of the ex-governor toward a man who had been but recently identified with an opposing faction in the state of Ohio evoked all the better impulses of the audience and the Harrison as well as Blaine and McKinley delegates found themselves cheering vigorously for the chairman of the Ohio delegation. "The chair overrules the point of order," said McKinley, "and asks the secretary of the convention to call the roll." Another protest came to the governor. This time from the Harrison delegates in admiration of his loyal support of the president. There was a stillness throughout the hall as the secretary of the convention calmly turned the leaves until the roll of the delegation was reached, and called the first name of the list—that of McKinley. "I vote for Benjamin Harrison," said the great American protectionist and the gratifying cheers that resounded were quieted when McKinley waved his gavel deprecatingly to restore order. "Joseph B. Foraker," shouted the clerk, and there was a breathless pause. "William McKinley, Jr.," said the ex-governor, and this time it was the fiery Foraker who for his loyalty to the governor and to his state deserved the plaudits of the multitude. Name after name was called and when all responded it gave Harrison and 45 votes for William McKinley, Jr., a loss of 1 to the president by reason of polling the delegation. One of the Harrison delegates voted for McKinley and the governor's alternate was the man who actually voted for the president on the first ballot, although the latter doubtless supposed he had disobeyed his injunction and voted for his state.

When the state of Pennsylvania was called a great surprise greeted the convention. Various delegates who had up to this time apparently followed Senator Quay revolted, and when the result was announced Harrison had 10 more votes from this state than had been expected. Of course Harrison men cheered tumultuously, and when South Dakota followed with a solid vote for Harrison, and a little later Texas gave him 22 votes it was apparent that President Harrison would be renominated. Cheer after cheer was given until men were fairly raving with exhaustion on the floor. The chairman pleaded for order and silence was restored. Then it was moved to suspend rules and make the nomination unanimous. The Harrison people gave one wild hysterical yell of exultation and approval. But there were cries of "No, no, roll call, roll call" from Blaine and McKinley men in various parts of the parts of the hall. An enthusiastic Blaine man made the point of order that the motion of Mr. McKinley was now in order pending a roll call. "I desire to say," said McKinley, "that you can suspend any rule you have got by a two-thirds majority and let us do it now. Once more Harrison people gave manifestation that their cup of joy was overflowing but the Blaine and McKinley people were still obstinate and refused to accede to the persuasive influence of the governor of Ohio. The chairman pro tem, Mr. Shephard, then put the motion, but there was such evidence of disapprobation that his voice could not be heard. "The interpretation of the rules of the Fifty-first congress (and here is a man who helped to frame them) says that we may suspend these rules at any time," shouted Mr. Shephard, and the vast audience shouted for McKinley and Reed not knowing what he referred to. Just at this moment various gentlemen surrounded Mr. McKinley and a hurried conference was held. The latter again mounted the platform, beckoned for recognition and said: "Mr. Chairman let me say one word. There are states, I understand, that have not been reached which desire to record their votes and I understand that they desire to record their votes in the direction of my motion (applause). I therefore, in order to enable them to do so, withdraw my motion." Prolonged applause. "Hurray for McKinley," shouted a stentorian voice in the gallery and the cheer was taken up until the Napoleonic exponent of tariff reform was compelled to bow his acknowledgements. The roll call continued and from this time on showed steady gains for Harrison. At the end it was obvious that he was nominated by a considerable majority.

The clerk announced result of roll call, said Chairman McKinley. "The whole number of votes," said the clerk, "is 901½ number necessary to a choice is 453 (applause). Benjamin Harrison receives 535 1-6 votes prolonged applause) James G. Blaine receives 182 1-6; (applause) William McKinley 182 (cheers) Robert Lincoln 1 vote and Thomas B. Reed 4 votes (applause).

"Benjamin Harrison having received a majority of all the votes cast," said Chairman McKinley "Is the nomination of this convention. Shall the nomination be made unanimous?" Great applause and cheering and cries of "yes, yes! Let it be unanimous." "All in favor of making it unanimous, say aye," said the chairman. There was a storm of ayes. Chairman McKinley never put the negative. "It is unanimous," said he at 4:26 p. m., and once more the convention went into a scene of enthusiasm which was familiar to the proceedings of the day. A delegate moved to adjourn till 8 o'clock p. m. and it was carried.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The following is the ballot by states as finally corrected and approved for the official record:

States.	Votes.	Harrison.	Blaine.	McKinley.
Alabama	22	15	.....	7
Arkansas	18	15	.....	3
California	18	8	9	1
Colorado	8	.....	8	.....
Connecticut	12	4	.....	8
Delaware	6	4	1	1
Florida	8	8	.....	.....
Georgia	26	26	.....	.....
Idaho	6	.....	6	.....
Illinois	44	30	14	.....
Indiana	30	30	.....	.....
Iowa	26	20	5	1
Kansas	20	11	.....	9
Kentucky	26	22	2	1
Louisiana	16	8	8	.....
Maine	12	.....	12	.....
Maryland	16	14	.....	2
Massachusetts	30	18	1	11
Michigan	28	7	2	19
Minnesota	18	8	9	1
Mississippi	18	13½	4½	.....
Missouri	34	28	4	2
Montana	6	5	1	.....
Nebraska	16	15	.....	1
New Hampshire	6	.....	6	.....
New Jersey	20	18	2	.....
New York	72	27	35	10
North Carolina	22	17½	2½	1
North Dakota	6	2	4	.....
Ohio	46	1	.....	45
Oregon	8	1	.....	7
Pennsylvania	64	19	3	42
Rhode Island	8	5	1	1
South Carolina	18	13	3	2
South Dakota	8	8	.....	.....
Tennessee	24	17	4	3
Texas	33	22	6	.....
Vermont	8	8	.....	.....
Virginia	24	9	13	2
Washington	8	1	6	1
West Virginia	12	12	.....	.....
Wisconsin	24	10	2	3
Wyoming	6	4	2	.....
Alaska	2	2	.....	.....
Arizona	2	1	1	.....
District of Columbia	2	.....	2	.....
Indian Territory	2	1	1	.....
New Mexico	6	6	.....	.....
Oklahoma	2	2	.....	.....
Utah	2	2	.....	.....
Total	909	535 1-6	182 1-6	182

Reed received 1 vote from New Hampshire, 1 vote from Rhode Island and 2 votes from Texas. Lincoln received 1 vote from New Hampshire. One delegate from Kentucky was absent, as was also 1 of a delegate from North Carolina.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the convention was little more than a ratification meeting. The nominee for the vice-presidency was selected in a meeting of the New York delegation and an hour before the convention was called to order. By tacit consent the naming of the vice presidential candidate was left to the New York delegation.

The delegation at its meeting was not long in arriving at the conclusion to present the name of ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid. The only other name discussed was that of Vice-president Morton and in the end the agreement upon Mr. Reid was unanimous. Tom C. New was interviewed by a United Press reporter this evening in relation to the preference of the Harrison leaders for second place on the ticket. He said that his personal preference was the old ticket, Harrison and Morton, but that he was willing to let the New Yorkers settle it and Mr. Reid would be acceptable to him.

At seven minutes before nine, a majority of the delegates being in their seats, Chairman McKinley called the convention to order. The galleries were about two-thirds full. So soon as the convention was in order the chairman announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for nomination to the vice presidency.

Mr. Cannon, of Utah, announced that George A. Salisbury had been made national committeeman from Utah in place of Arthur Brown.

Mr. Baird, of Illinois, wanted to offer a motion to have the doors opened to the public, but the chairman informed him that an order to that effect had been made. The announcement was emphasized a minute later by the noise of feet in the gallery as the public began to fill the seats. The noise almost drowned the clerk's voice as he called the roll of states. The call proceeded without interruption until New York was reached. Then State-senator O'Connor was recognized and took the platform to nominate Hon. Whitelaw Reid for vice president.

"As a meeting of the New York delegation

...cally called in the absence of Senator Miller, I was chosen chairman and was instructed to present the name of a distinguished citizen of the state of New York in nomination for the vice presidency. As you all know a great majority of that delegation since the opening of the convention have been working very strenuously to secure the nomination of a candidate that this convention did not think it to accept. We want to notify the majority that the minority subordinate their presidential views, (cheers) and bow to the judgment of this convention. We believe that the New York state ought to be aided in the great struggle it will have to make to keep that state in the Republican column and I believe the gentleman I shall name will aid us materially in co-operating for that purpose. I will not detain you as Gen. Horace Porter is to second me and I will conclude my remarks by placing in nomination for the vice presidency, Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. (Cheers.)

When Mr. O'Connor was through Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut was recognized, but he gave way to Gen. Horace Porter, who took the platform and was warmly received. In seconding the nomination he said: "This gentleman by his private worth and public service has well commenced himself not only to the people of the Empire state but to the people of all the states throughout the nation. His name, his character and his services will give the assurance that he will carry out the policy of the party, that he will stand strong in the affections of his fellow citizens and that he will command and have the respect of the civilized globe. He is prominent to-day as New York's favorite son. The Republican party has not been so prolific of favorite sons as the Democracy. Even the parents who begat the Democratic twins in New York could not recognize any points of resemblance between them.

Mr. Reid had received his training in the school of American journalism under Horace Greeley. (Applause.) The people commanded his appointment at the minister to France at a very critical diplomatic period. Scarcely was he installed in office when there fell upon him the solution of the most complicated question known in diplomacy between the countries. That he had solved it was a matter of pride to every American. General Porter reviewed further Mr. Reid's services abroad. His duty done, he resigned the office which he never sought. When he returned to America all the honors in the land were heaped on him. He had a ways believed in party. It was said that Mr. Reid had difficulties with the Typographical union. This had been settled. The president of that organization was here and had certified to it in writing. In conclusion General Porter said that with Whitelaw Reid they would march to victory.

Following is the statement referred to in General Porter's speech.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1892.

To the Republican National Convention and the Members of the New York Delegation:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the undersigned, a committee representing Typographical union No. 6, of New York, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, The difficulties heretofore existing between our union and the New York Tribune have been honorably adjusted, to the complete satisfaction of both sides; and

Whereas, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the Tribune has been favorably mentioned as a candidate for the Republican party for vice president, therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee endorses his candidacy and requests that he be named for the office.

(Signed) JOHN A. KENNY,
President Typographical Union No. 6.
WILLIAM C. BRENNAN,
ROBERT A COSTELLO,
THOS. HANCOCK.
PIERCE P. BURLEY,
Committee.

Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut then took the platform and seconded the nomination. Though the delegation from Connecticut had come on the floor favoring another candidate than the one chosen, they would give the ticket the same loyalty and endeavor for the success that they gave Benjamin Harrison four years ago.

At the conclusion of the speech of Governor Bulkeley, C. C. Settle of Tennessee got the floor. A delegate from West Virginia tried to move the unanimous selection of Mr. Reed, but Settle insisted on taking the platform and on behalf of Tennessee nominated "One of the grandest characters in American politics, Hon. Thos. B. Reed of Maine." Mr. Reed's name was greeted with cheering, especially from the southern delegates.

C. W. Lowthan of Virginia got the platform to second the nomination. He said that the name of Reed would sweep the South. Much had been said of silver and the tariff, but there was a question overriding all others—the rights of American citizens. The south wanted a free ballot and a fair count. Grand as was the name of William McKinley—than whom there was none grander, the name of Sherman or Harrison there was no man to whom the American people owed a higher debt of gratitude than to Thos. B. Reed. He seconded the nomination, not in behalf of any delegation, but in behalf of the great Republican party of this nation.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine, rising from his seat in the body of the hall: "In behalf of the Maine delegation, I ask the delegates in this convention to decline to cast any vote for Thos. B. Reed, until it can be assured that these gentlemen have his authority to present his name. ("Good.") It is the opinion of the Maine delegation that Mr. Reed would decline the nomination."

Mr. Lowthan of Virginia got the floor and said he would not know Mr. Reed if he met him in the road. He was glad, however, to have paid a tribute to his grandest of Republicans.

Mr. Settle said he had placed Mr. Reid in nomination at the request of his delegation without consulting Mr. Reid or the Maine delegation—because he was grand and great enough to excite our admiration and love. In deference to the wishes of the Maine delegation, however, he would withdraw the name of Mr. Reed.

Mr. Carney of Iowa then moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination unanimous.

The rules were suspended by viva voce vote and the nomination was made unanimous.

Senator Cullom having taken the chair, Elliott F. Shepard offered a resolution of cordial thanks to Chairman McKinley and wishing him "increasing usefulness in the service of the country."

The chair asked that those who were in favor of this resolution should stand until counted. As the delegates rose he said: "There are 960 delegates standing; there is no need to count." Waves was received with laughter and applause.

Resolutions thanking the minor officers of the convention and the citizens of Minneapolis were passed with enthusiasm.

Mr. Clarkson offered a resolution of thanks to the people of Minneapolis for the complete and superior accommodations provided and the generous and adequate provisions for entertaining visitors; also thanking the executive committee. This was adopted.

An invitation from the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas"—Duluth, to the delegates and alternates to visit that city was read from the secretary's desk. There was some laughter over another invitation which was from Winona and which asked the delegates to visit their city July 4th, 1892, on the occasion of an opening of a bridge. A telegram from Oregon was read: "Republican by 8000; will give President Harrison 10,000 in November. Legislature Republican in both branches."

A resolution from the press thanking the local press committee was offered by Mr. De Young of California, and adopted.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois offered the usual resolution to make Chairman McKinley the chairman of the committee to notify the president. Thanks were also voted to the retiring national committee for their services in the campaign of 1888.

The roll of states was then called for the appointment of members of the committee to notify the nominee.

At the close of the roll, call with bands playing, the convention at 1:05 a. m. adjourned sine die.

The Right Spirit.

BOSTON, June 10.—Ex-Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine left for Bar Harbor this afternoon. Mr. Blaine would not consent to be interviewed, but before he left the city gave this communication to representatives of the Boston Journal:

"The resolution, energy and persistence which marked the proceedings of the convention at Minneapolis will if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the Republican convention."

JAMES G. BLAINE.

PRESS OPINIONS.

NEW YORK.

The Tribune—Merit wins. The people recognize and gratefully reward faithful and effective service. In sixty years no president, excepting Lincoln and Grant, has rendered to the people as to secure re-election. All the efforts of zealous friends would have been of no avail had not the Republican millions believed that President Harrison, by really rare sagacity, fidelity and firmness had deserved at their hands exceptional confidence and honor.

The nomination of Whitelaw Reid for vice president completes the work of the convention. On this subject it becomes The Tribune to speak briefly and simply. The distinction was not sought and cannot insure a more zealous and loyal support of the Republican ticket by The Tribune than it would have given to any candidate whom this convention could have chosen.

The Recorder (Rep.)—"President Harrison has been nominated. It was the wisest choice the convention could have made. He will lead the Republican party to victory in 1892 as he led it to victory in 1888."

The Sun (Dem.)—The situation in sixty words: New York will decide the presidential election in 1892 as in 1888. The way to win the battle of the Democracy is to nominate a candidate who can carry New York against Harrison.

Cleveland has tried it. He failed.

David Bennet Hill, running for governor, polled more votes in New York state than Benjamin Harrison running for president.

Enough said.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Journal (Rep.)—The renomination of President Harrison is a great triumph for him and for the Republican party. Personally he could well have forced to retire from public life at the end of one term. The past is secure and the record of his administration is made. His rank among presidents and his place in history are already fixed, and he need not have feared the judgment of the historian even if he had not been renominated. Nevertheless it cannot but be gratifying to him to have the endorsement of a renomination, with the assurance which it carries of the approval of the voting millions of the Republican party. The president's triumph is emphasized and magnified by the violence of the opposition to him. It were needless now to recall the origin or the animus of this opposition. In the opinion of The Journal it was ungenerous, unjust and unworthy of those who engaged in it. Nevertheless, the fact remains that it was fierce and formidable, well organized, and well led. That it did not succeed was due to the fact that the president's character and record were impregnable and that his place in popular esteem was so firmly fixed that no movement against him could succeed.

LOUISVILLE.

The Courier Journal (Dem.): Assuming Mr. Blaine to be in the possession of all his faculties, he goes down ignominiously upon a field where he was thought to be matchless and impregnable. But the fact is that the tarnished knight is the victim, not a hero, of a heartless ring of professional politicians who were using his name and fame as a barricade by which they might defy by the movement of the convention until they had perfected their plans to defeat the re-nomination of Harrison. The triumph of Mr. Harrison is overwhelming and Democrats may as well look the situation squarely in the face. Beyond any question, the president is the strongest candidate the Republicans could have put in the field.

DENVER.

The Republican to-morrow will indorse with delight the nomination of Harrison and will recommend him to the voters of Colorado, explaining that his call for an international monetary conference shows that he is a bimetallist.

The Times, which has been a Blaine organ, points with pride to the silver planks in the platform and says but little about Harrison.

The Sun (Blaine) accepts the situation.

The News will hoist the Harrison's nomination means the defeat of the party in November and the turning over of the western states to the Democracy. The silver plank is denounced because it does not declare in favor of free coinage.

The Evening Bulletin, (Rep.)—"President Harrison eminently deserves the high honor conferred upon him. The judgment and conscience of the Republican party long ago pointed to this result. Blaine is too good a Republican to feel any soreness over what has happened. The party does not expect to lose the benefit of his wise counsel in future.

THE REPUBLICAN.

The Minneapolis Convention Nominated a Satisfactory Ticket.

PRESIDENT RENOMINATED.

Campaign Enthusiasm Already Under Way—A Rousing Meeting at Indianapolis—New York Republicans Interviewed.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—A crowd variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people greeted the Columbia club and the Marion club torch-light parade on their return from Minneapolis. The Union station and the approaches were filled with enthusiastic Republicans decorated with badges and equipped with flags, pictures of the president, horns and bells. There were probably 5000 people in the line of march as it moved from the Union station to the club headquarters and the demonstration along the line which was thronged with thousands was tumultuously enthusiastic. The procession broke up as the Columbia headquarters were a number of addresses were delivered. Among the speakers were T. S. Gordon, president of the club; Stanley K. Chambers, Gen. R. S. Carnahan and Geo. A. Knox. Mr. Chambers's remarks were of a conciliatory character and struck the popular chord. He said: "When we left we had no conception of the severity of the struggle, but after it was a friendly contest between good and loyal Republicans. There were those who believed the banner knight, the magnetic man from Maine, was the best leader to bring victory. Others favored the gallant senator of the McKinley bill, but when the votes were in and counted it was found that the peerless statesman, gallant soldier, and eminent orator, Benjamin Harrison, was the favorite. I want to bring you glorious news that though wide differences prevailed and strong feeling was aroused, and though our opponents urged the fight with enthusiasm and zeal, when the vote was cast and counted the result announced, the choice met with no dissenting voice. The leaders of the opposition who were most zealous yesterday sent word to us that yesterday the fight for Harrison was yours and to-day it is ours as well as yours. If any Republicans think that we are divided, be them undeceived. To-day our party stands as a unit in support of the ticket and the magnificent platform adopted."

Pleased New York Republicans.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 11.—Whitelaw Reid received the notice of his nomination for vice president at his summer home, three miles from White Plains, and he was up to mid-night receiving the congratulations of his New York friends. When seen by a reporter this morning Mr. Reid showed that he was somewhat fatigued by the loss of sleep. Replying to the reporter's question, as to whether it was a surprise or not, Mr. Reid said: "I assure you that I had no expectation of being nominated. When I was apprised of the fact last night it was very much of a surprise. I would like to say just here that as I occupy a secondary place on the ticket, it becomes me to take a secondary position in the matter of interviews."

"What is your opinion will be Mr. Blaine's attitude in the coming campaign?"

"Oh, Blaine is all right. Mr. Blaine is a Republican and as such his attitude will be one of certain support to the Republican ticket."

"Who will be the Republican leader in New York?"

"There you have me. I know absolutely nothing about that."

"How about Mr. Platt?"

"I never knew any real difference between Mr. Platt and the administration, and as Mr. Platt is a Republican bred in the bone, I take it my answer concerning Mr. Blaine's loyalty applies to Mr. Platt's case."

"Do you not have in mind your possible nomination when The Tribune's dictation with Typographical union, No. 6, were adjusted several days ago?"

"That was merely a coincidence. I have known nothing of the trouble between the union and The Tribune since last fall, when I was in Paris. I understood then from the correspondence of the with the president of the union that the matter could be adjusted very easily, and I am now told that everything is satisfactory between the union and The Tribune."

"Shall you enter actively into this campaign, Mr. Reid?" "No, I shall not go into the campaign to any great extent, but will confine myself to work in New York. My throat troubles me and on that account it would be impossible for me to do very much speaking. My voice gives out very easily."

At this time Mr. Reid was busy receiving congratulatory messages over the telephone and opening numerous telegrams of the same nature. In handing the reporter goodby, Mr. Reid said: "It is not an easy task we have before us, but we shall make no noise, and hope successful, endeavors to win."

Among those who sent messages were Mrs. Morton, the wife of the present vice president; Minister Lincoln, Minister Coolidge, Postmaster-general Wanamaker, Secretary Rusk and Attorney-general Miller. Warm messages also came from the president and ex-Secretary Blaine. Speaking of the platform, Mr. Reid says it was a good, sound thing one and though there are no planks upon which most emphasis would be made in the canvass were free, reciprocity, protection and silver. In fact taking it all around he thought it a good campaign document.

Mr. Reid said that ten days before the convention he and Mr. Blaine dined together. In the course of a general conversation they got down to politics and Mr. Blaine told him he (Mr. Reid) was likely to be the next Republican candidate for the vice-presidency. Mr. Reid told Mr. Blaine that he did not want particularly the position and could afford to wait. He was satisfied with the honors he has had, in the shape of one of the best posts abroad and he disposed of the government. Mr. Reid then turned the conversation on Mr. Blaine himself. He said: "What's the talk about you?" Mr. Blaine said: "I have no wish to be a candidate," and left the impression that he had withdrawn.

Mr. Reid was then asked if he could explain the meaning of the secretary's withdrawal from the cabinet if he had not in view the nomination of the presidency at the Minneapolis convention. Mr. Reid said that in his opinion the secretary's resignation had nothing to do with the possible next president.

Mr. Reid Serenaded.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 11.—About 200 of Mr. Whitelaw Reid's neighbors serenaded him to-night at his residence at the "Chair farm." When Mr. Reid made his appearance on the porch in front of the house the band played "All Together Called." After the people had ceased cheering and waving flags, the most serious part of the evening, in the course of which he thanked the people of White Plains for their cordial greeting. He refrained from any mention of politics.

Ex-Senator Hill's Views.

OMAHA, Neb., June 11.—In regard to Senator Wolcott's position as Harrison cannot carry Colorado and the western states on account of the president's views on silver, ex-Senator Hill, of Denver, said to a reporter: "The fact is, the silver question has more than any of the men who have been named as candidates against him. President Harrison's views on silver are, indeed, very liberal and I think he will carry Colorado by a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000. Do I think Whitelaw Reid will weaken the ticket? Not any. I think he will since his fronting with the New York Typographical union has been amicably adjusted. I understand now the printers' union has endorsed his nomination."

Quiet at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—The echoes of the ringing campaigning for Harrison and Reid were all to be heard in Minneapolis to-day. The crowds hurrying to the train saw the fine arches still standing and fluttering banners were all a reminder of the exciting scenes which accompanied the nomination of the Republican presidential ticket.

The executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs and the committee to notify the successful nominees of their selection to lead the Republican hosts in November, were in session at the West hotel but everybody else who had not departed for some crowded localities for the moment and sought relaxation from the intense strain of the past week in the seductions of base ball and the charms of Lake Minnetonka.

What Mr. Depew Says.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—Clad in his gray suit, with his Harrison hat just a little atilt, Chauncey M. Depew looked the personification of satisfaction this morning as he stood in the West rotunda. He was just opening a telegram when a reporter asked him the question, "Mr. Depew, is there any foundation for the renewed rumor that you are to succeed Mr. Blaine as secretary of state?" Mr. Depew answered with much emphasis: "Not a bit of foundation for it, sir, not a bit. Never now nor in the future. No, sir, not a bit."

Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The president this afternoon received the following telegram from Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit: "Accept my congratulations; the Republicans will now fall into line to win the battle in November."

Mrs. Julia D. Grant, at West Point, N. Y., telegraphs the president to-day as follows: "Accept my congratulations for your deserved success."

Rallies in New York.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Republican club held a meeting to-night to ratify the nominations made at Minneapolis. A number of well known Republicans were present. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions ratifying the nominations, the platform and the administration of President Harrison.

Grover Says Nothing.

BOSTON, June 11.—"I have nothing to say about Mr. Harrison's nomination," was the only remark which ex-President Cleveland made when the news from Minneapolis was shown to him. Mr. Cleveland declined to say anything for publication.

The First Campaign Club.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The first National Harrison and Reid Republican club was organized this evening on a train coming from Milwaukee to this city. Hon. A. A. Taylor, of Tennessee, was elected president and Hon. M. Stoneaker secretary and treasurer. The club represents sixteen different states, foremost among the organizers being the following: Governor McKinley; General William C. Sewell, New Jersey; General Adam Badeau, New York; Hon. W. N. Johnson, North Dakota; Dr. J. W. Hughes, Alabama; Captain E. A. Cobaugh, Pennsylvania; Hon. A. M. Hughes, Tennessee; Colonel C. F. Miller, Pennsylvania; Hon. William T. Lewis, Connecticut, and nearly one hundred other representative men from different states.

A Denver Theater Burned.

DENVER, June 11.—Shortly after midnight the people's theater, a three-story stone building caught fire and at this hour is a total loss. The flames started in the scenery on the stage and soon spread among the entire building, the efforts of the firemen to stop them being fruitless. The theater was owned by ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor and valued at $60,000 with an insurance of about $25,000. It had a seating capacity of 1500. Many thousands witnessed the performance here this evening and if the fire had started an hour earlier there would certainly have been many fatalities.

HELL'S DAY.

A Terrible Harvest by the Grim Reaper Yesterday.

A NAVY YARD EXPLOSION.

A Number of Sailors Blown to Pieces by Exploding Shells at Vallejo, Cal.—An Excursion Steamer Probably Lost—A Cyclone.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The residents of Vallejo were startled this morning at 11:30 o'clock by a report which shook the town like a sharp shock of earthquake. Immediately the fire bells at the navy yard were rung and the conclusion reached that there was a fire on Mare Island. But down at the magazine there beached, forth into the sky an immense column of smoke and for half an hour report after report was heard as the shells exploded. Immediately the entire navy force rushed for the scene. The first spectacle to greet them was the burned and charred bodies of two apprentice seaman on the beach 200 yards from the magazine. Further on a terrible sight met their gaze. In the midst of the ruins and all around on the side hills were seen bodies and pieces of bodies scattered here and there. Bodies were taken out as fast as possible and when all were put alongside each other they counted twelve, with Gunner Hittinger of the Boston at the head. Some were cut in two, others were minus a leg or an arm or head. Twelve were killed outright and three were taken to the hospital, wounded but dying. Two of the three were apprentices picked up on the beach. The suicide of almost the entire bodies of those men was their clothes were blown off, and yet they were conscious and able to move and will die.

How did it happen? was the question asked by reporters. No one can ever tell. A working party of fifteen men from the United States steamship Boston was down to prepare ammunition and fill shells for the 8-inch. All were at work in the filling room of the magazine, under charge of Gunner Hittinger. It is supposed one of the party dropped a shell, and that the concussion caused the explosion. One of the first to go to the scene was Dr. Lewis of the Naval hospital. Notwithstanding now and then the explosion of a shell, he braved the danger and went into the midst of it to save life if possible. But the explosion had finished its work and as found but one body possessed of life, and this body filled with pieces of wood and burned and bleeding was snatched from the flames and hurried to the hospital. There were three magazine watchmen named Colvin, Burns and Damstedt on duty in other parts of the grounds. Although injured, they will live. The body of Gunner Hittinger was found on the roof of the house No. 3, having been blown through the roof of the house No. 2, which was afterward destroyed by fire.

Mrs. McDougal of the light house with her daughters, Misses Bessie and Carrie, were very busy in giving assistance to the wounded, bringing bandages and doing much that was necessary at the moment. Almost the entire crew of the Boston, to which ship the dead and wounded belonged, worked hard in the ruins under the direction of Lieutenants Blaze, Robinson and Hughes.

Among the dead identified are the unfortunate gunner, Seamen Melville, Thomson, Goss and Zaeckle. Had the magazine, containing tons of explosives, exploded, Vallejo would have been shattered. It is a miracle, being as close as it was, that it did not occur. Dr. Lewis was found at the naval hospital at work on three men whose lives are despaired of. One is a German and his cries of pain are frightful. Dr. Lewis had just taken a piece of wood six inches long by an inch thick out of his right side. Beside this the bones of his left leg are shattered, and with the cuticle burned off, the body is in a horrible state. One of the apprentices was blown into the water and when taken up from the beach pitifully asked of the surgeons: "Do you think we will ever get over this?" and then requested to be laid down. He will never get up. Hittinger was beyond doubt killed instantly. His head was blown from his body. Deceased was appointed from Pennsylvania, Oct. 28, 1890, and was detailed to the Boston on Feb. 2, 1891.

The following are the names of the killed: George Hittinger, Thos. Seymour, Carl Sundberg, William Zeckel, A. Zelbett, C. W. Smith, William Washburn, F. Degat, William Ostraner, William Rush, E. Thomson and E. Goss.

A Chicago Storm.

CHICAGO, June 13.—A small sized tornado raged in this city this afternoon. The rainfall was terrific, the flood of water in many places being so dense that it was impossible to see buildings across the width of a street. The full force of the wind struck the southwest corner of the Home Insurance building, occupied by the Union National bank, and blew in four plate glass windows. So terrific was the shock that the plates were carried bodily into the bank, buried safe way across the counting room and shattered into fragments upon the desks and fixtures. C. P. Dodge, president of the bank, was struck on the thigh by a fragment of glass and severely cut. He was taken home in a carriage and it will be a week or two at least before he will have recovered from his wounds. The other occupants of the bank escaped unhurt. Several small plate glass windows in other parts of the building were demolished and many of the young women employed in the offices fainted.

The great canvas canopy over the wigwam which will hold the national Democratic convention next week was ruined. A number of columns will be erected to support a timber roof which will replace the canvas. It is feared that this arrangement will impair the acoustics of the amphitheater, but there is no way to avoid it. Work was begun tonight on the roof and the contractors declare the wigwam will be ready for the convention at the stipulated time. Seventy-five men were at work in the building when the storm came up.

The telephone, telegraph, and electric light systems were almost totally demoralized. Poles and wires were torn down and general havoc was caused. The poles fell across the south cable tracks and together with other debris blocked the passage of the cable trains for over an hour. Many houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged. The Ringling Bros. and Sanger circus tent and poles at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Wentworth avenue were razed to the ground and the performers compelled to seek shelter in neighboring houses. Several of the horses made their escape during the storm and have not yet been found. A number of small children were in the tent and became panic-stricken, but the attaches of the show succeeded in getting them out in safety.

A one-story brick cottage at 1336 Whipple street was totally destroyed and its three inmates, Mrs. Frank Klima and her two children, buried beneath the ruins. The cottage stood directly in the path of the storm and hardly one brick was left upon another. When the storm came up Mrs. Klima became frightened and made preparations to start for a place of safety. Before the three got out the building collapsed and a heavy timber fell upon Mrs. Klima's 2-year-old child Anna and killed her instantly. Mrs. Klima and Emma, 4 years old, were injured, but not seriously.

A portion of a brick building being erected at 509 South Oakley avenue blew down burying Gustave Zearing, a carpenter, in the debris. Zearing's skull was fractured and his right arm was broken. It is thought he will die from his injuries.

Twenty minutes before the storm broke forth a boat with three men in it was noticed on an almost even line with the south pier about five miles out in the lake. After the storm had passed the glass was swept to the horizon with long distance glasses but no trace of the craft could be seen.

A steam launch found the boat capsized and the three men missing. Without doubt the three men lost their lives.

Armour's elevator "D," on Morgan street, was struck by lightning and a portion of it destroyed. In the ruins was found the body of Charles T. Roberts, a fireman who had been at work in the boiler room, crushed under a heavy iron door.

William Losser of 638 South Oakley avenue, was struck on the head by bricks from a falling chimney and his skull fractured. He will probably die. John Lial, a slate roofer working on the roof of a Douglass Park greenhouse, was blown to the ground and so seriously injured that he will die. John Michael, a timber shover working in Humes' Bros.' timber yard, was fatally injured.

An Illinois Cyclone.

PEORIA, June 13.—Word has just reached the city that Gilman, a town in Iroquois county, forty-five miles north of here, was this evening wrecked by a cyclone. Several persons are known to be killed, and many buildings were destroyed. All wires are down.

HIGH GRADE ORE.

News of Rich Strikes at the Great Gold Camp.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 11.—Cripple Creek is proving not altogether a low grade camp. An assay of Anaconda ore taken from across the breast in a recent strike on a mill run of 2000 pounds gave a return of 6½ ounces in gold. The Washington at a depth of 100 feet, obtained an assay of a quantity of broken stuff of $134 to the ton. Shipments of low grade ore of eight tons per diem are being made to Pueblo. An assay of Professor Lamb's on some ore from the Dead Pine lode returned no less than $245 to the ton, equivalent to 75 cents to the pound. About forty tons are on the dump. A good strike is reported in the Ferguson at Beaver Park.

An authentic strike running $400 in silver is reported twenty-two miles west of Cripple Creek to-day.

The shipment to Denver of twenty-three tons of Anaconda passed through the streets to-day.

At the mass meeting held in upper Fremont Dr. C. C. Engleman and S. L. Simington were placed in nomination for mayor of that town. A mass meeting of Democrats is convened for Monday to nominate a full city ticket for the election the 24th of new municipal authorities. A silver club has in Aspen, is being organized.

A group of ten claims in Bull hill have changed hands for $100,000.

Gratification is expressed at the extended report of the speeches made at the Republican mass meeting at Barry last week and which was to be found in the Colorado Springs GAZETTE only.

MINING CAMP PLEASANTRIES.

A Little Misunderstanding and One Man Gets His Jugular Cut.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

FREMONT, June 13.—An altercation arose this morning between Fiskey Barnett of this town and Patty Bristo over a misunderstanding at cards. Barnett slashed Bristo in the jugular with a knife. The wound so far is not fatal. Fiskey has been arrested but was released on bail.

Senator Hill's Boom.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Up to date the managers of Senator Hill's canvass for the presidency have not given out any figures tending to verify their claim that the senator has merely an even chance to win at Chicago. A national delegate from the mid-winter state convention yesterday canvassed the roll of states carefully with these resulting totals: Total delegates 898, necessary to a choice (two-thirds) 599. Cleveland 452, Hill 336, Palmer 48, Carlisle 35, Boise 26. These results are arrived at by splitting the delegations, but it is believed most of the states will vote under the unit rule. If they do Mr. Hill's vote will be reduced to 215 and Cleveland's increased to 577 or within twenty-two of the requisite number. In this event either the vote of Kentucky, Iowa or Illinois would nominate the ex-president unless South Carolina or Virginia, whose delegations are claimed to be equally divided, should cast their 22 votes for Hill. The nine Cleveland men from Connecticut prefer Hill for second choice, and that is about the way the Hill managers figure most of the delegations. They feel confident that if Cleveland does not win in two ballots his chances are destroyed. Richard Croker, Edward Murphy and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan start for Chicago Wednesday. On Thursday the delegates leave and on Friday at least 1,200 picked braves will take their departure. Senator Hill was at the Hoffman house to-day holding a protracted conference with Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Edward Murphy.

A Terrible Confession.

VIENNA, June 13.—A miner named Hanelka has confessed that he caused the fire in the Prozibaum mines. His two brothers are among the dead. He said he intended to keep his secret, but his resolution began to fail him when he saw the dead bodies. He could not sleep and he could not beg enough food to satisfy his hunger. He feared he would go crazy if he did not relieve his mind.

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Per annum..... $7 20 Six months..... $3 60
Three months..... 1 80 One month..... 60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

H. A. RISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Democrats are trying to find an argument against President Harrison in the general praise and admiration of Mr. Blaine. It is not remarkable that they cannot find any Democrat whose praise will redound against the Republican nominee.

Since the new water system was perfected, typhoid fever seems to have become as foreign to Colorado Springs as sunstroke. People who go to ranches or the mountains and drink from polluted wells or springs seem to be almost the only victims.

The theory that Mr. Blaine resigned as secretary of state in order to become senator from Maine is hardly to be credited. Mr. Blaine could secure no greater honor in the senate than is already his, and it is quite probable that he has retired from public life for good.

The Western Colorado congress, which convenes to-day at Ouray, is an institution which seems destined to do great good for the vast field of wealth which lies on the Pacific slope in this state. The discussion of matters that will benefit this part of the state is of interest to the whole commonwealth as well as the western part.

Some of the Democratic papers are becoming agitated because of the possibility that President Harrison may appoint Hon. Chauncey M. Depew secretary of state. It would be hard to find a more skilful diplomat, a more eloquent speaker or a more popular man for the position. Many people, especially in New York state, would vote for Mr. Harrison just to keep Mr. Depew at the head of the state department.

The attempt to enlist organized labor against Mr. Reid is destined to prove a failure if its action is not of the boomerang order. New York city is the cradle of trades-unionism in the United States. Typographical union No. 6 is one of the oldest and strongest unions in the city. Their unqualified endorsement of Mr. Reid will count for more than all the ravings of the Democratic press.

The annual pilgrimage into the cool glens of the Rocky mountains has begun. If our forests are preserved from the flames and the sawmill, if the game is not slaughtered on the hillsides and the trout are not indiscriminately swept from the streams, the now useless mountain wastes of the state will in a few years become the Adirondacks for the whole United States.

The forest fire on the slope of Pike's Peak a few days ago did not injure alone the aspens and pines in its track but the trees along the streets of this city may feel the effects. Every tree which shelters a melting snow bank on the mountain, restraining it from rushing away useless to the ocean, is helping some tree or shrub or blade of grass in the irrigated valleys below, to keep green and growing.

Dorchester Park is well placed to become a favorite breathing place for people living in the south end of town. The ground so far has been either donated or sold at a moderate price and the park is really a very cheap acquisition considering the amount of good which can be obtained from it. There should be little difficulty therefore in raising the additional $1,500 needed to complete the purchase.

The Aspen Times announces that it will wait for the Chicago and Omaha conventions before taking a political stand. The editor of The Times, Mr. B. Clark Wheeler, was a prominent figure in the Republican convention. He had much to do with the framing of the silver plank in the platform and he is being mentioned as a Republican candidate for congress for this district. The sterling Republicans that are a characteristic of Colorado politics would like to see The Times' position explained.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers to-day the admirable baccalaureate sermon delivered Sunday evening to the graduating class of Colorado college. It wholly sustains the reputation of President Slocum as an eloquent preacher and enlightened educator, and justifies the felicitous language of Mr. W. S. Jackson who, in speaking of him on a public occasion, said: "I believe God has raised up President Slocum to build up Colorado college." We commend this anniversary discourse to the careful reading and consideration of all who have at heart the interests of the college and of the higher education it aims to advance.

June is the month of commencements and Colorado Springs has her share of them. Indeed, the number of them, the interest displayed and the market basket which is developed, well bears out the reputation which Colorado Springs is making of being an educational center and a city of culture and refinement. There are drawn members of the best society of the east with their families, and it is altogether natural that they should have the effect of uplifting the social scale and of promoting the cause of education and higher intellectual life. There were first the exercises at the institute for the deaf and blind—which, by the way, is not a mere school for the dumb, to use the sign language, but aims at precisely what our common schools are endeavoring to accomplish. Then came the high school exercises, now Colorado college and Cutler academy, all of which have developed a wealth of thought and a vigor of mind which cannot be outdone in any similar institutions of the land. Colorado Springs has a future before her as educational center. The signs of the times point in that direction; and there is everything in favor, by natural advantages and otherwise, of the accomplishment of this purpose. To bring about this end should be the desire of every citizen having the welfare of the city at heart.

The United States is a speech-making nation. The people of this country have to reason out their own politics, their own methods of usefulness, their own religions and they have largely to be the exponents of their own views. The use of language and of the voice in public speaking is therefore an active necessity of an American education and the thought and delivery of the addresses at the college oratorical contest last evening shows that the college is not lacking in this important feature.

The proposed Fourth of July demonstration in Dorchester park ought to be made a success by the hearty co-operation of all patriotic citizens. The west is apt to lose sight of the real significance of our three national holidays or to leave the proper observance of them to the school children. To be sure, noise and oratory do not constitute patriotism in themselves, but the time frequently comes in the history of a nation when the noisy and demonstrative—the physical—patriotism does count, and a taste of this sort of celebration once a year is a good thing for anyone.

The New York Times persists in its declaration that David B. Hill has written the letter declining to be a candidate for nomination by the Chicago convention. The Times says in expected vigorous and angry denials from Hill and his constituents but reiterates that its authority for making the statement is unquestioned. It is possible that The Times has taken Mr. Hill unawares and given his secret to the world in advance, but nevertheless it is not at all like Hill to relinquish anything which he considers in his grasp and we are inclined to believe that The Times is mistaken.

The Republic and Telegraph wisely suggests a meeting to ratify the recent Republican nominations at an early day. Colorado Springs is such a Republican stronghold that it is almost superfluous to try to work up a campaign spirit, but the opinion of this city, if strongly spoken, may have weight with some less pronounced communities. By all means let the Republican leaders call a ratification meeting. The Republican voters of the city will see that it is an enthusiastic one.

It is very easy to see from the tone of the Colorado press that the Republican ticket and platform will meet with the hearty support of the Republicans of Colorado. The ridiculous "silver pledge" of which so much was said last winter has been absolutely forgotten and abandoned even by The News. The progressive miners, farmers and mechanics will vote the ticket which means the greatest good for them, and that is the Republican ticket.

There is hardly an honest, patriotic voter in the country who has not shuddered at the thought that Tammany methods and Tammany men might direct affairs at the national capital as in New York city and Albany. If Senator Hill is chosen by the Democracy for their standard bearer, the popular revolt will insure Republican success for the rest of the century or until Tammany is as dead an issue as its brother, Tweedism.

Richard Harding Davis completed his series of articles upon "The West from a Car Window," closing with an article on Colorado Springs and Denver in the last Harper's Weekly. His description of this city, though very complimentary, is so exaggerated in both reading matter and pictorial illustration that those who read it and who know and admire the town will find more amusement than gratification.

The recent street car strike is the most serious labor trouble that has ever befallen this city. There was hardly a person who was not more or less seriously inconvenienced. There may be many opinions as to the weight of justice on either side, but every one will rejoice that it is settled and hope that it is settled for good.

CONCERNING.

As people on their birthday receive congratulations from their friends, so it is fitting that a college, when the natal commencement returns, should be remembered, and with more than a passing thought, by those who are concerned in its welfare and who have reason to rejoice in its prosperity. Notices in other columns inform our readers of the public exercises of this week—the baccalaureate sermon to-day in the Congregational church, the oratorical contest to-morrow evening at the same place, Dean Hart's address before the young men's and young women's Christian association, Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian church, and the graduating exercises of the academy and the college, to be held, the former at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday afternoon and the latter the following evening at the Baptist church. A new feature in this year's celebration, and one that deserves to be a brilliant success is the reunion of former students Wednesday evening at Hagerman hall. An organization of those who have studied at the college, with an annual banquet, ought not only to add to commencement week an even exceedingly pleasant to those directly concerned, but to strengthen the college in its hold upon the interest of the city and the state.

Readers of the newspapers of Denver and others of the Colorado towns have observed with pleasure, if they are friends of the college, the growing attention which its work is exciting in the state. A few years ago the college, though of better than any institution of like grade within state limits, was scarcely heard of in Colorado beyond Colorado Springs. It might be said to be better known in Boston than in Denver and to have more friends in Middlesex county, Mass., than in any county here except El Paso. The college did very fine work in those days, too. But it is better recognized now, and our neighbors seem occasionally to be reminding our own citizens of our privilege.

It is not our intention to rehearse the arguments which show the advantage a growing college is to the town in which it is placed. They are familiar; and besides, the ways in which a moral and intellectual force like a college acts upon its environment are so numerous and subtle that an attempt to catalogue them rather diminishes than magnifies their importance to a reflecting mind. No money is better expended for the city than that which is given to support the college. So well is this now understood in the west that we know of a town where $2,000 was lately voted from the public treasury as a contribution to the advertising fund of an institution which had its home in the place, but whose liberal endowment might seem to render it independent of local interest.

The prospect for next year is distinctly the brightest in the history of the college. To mention only one point, but that a very important one, the entering freshman class is to be larger than ever. Among this class are two or three who have passed examinations for admission to some of the leading eastern colleges, but who will enter here instead.

The faculty next year will include nearly all the present members. Vacancies occur, as many of our readers know, in the two departments of English and modern languages, and the committee is making most careful examination of candidates. The new incumbents, whoever they are, will, like the present teachers, be strong in their respective departments. An excellent impression has been made outside our own community during the past year, as well as before, by the various contributions which have appeared from members of the faculty in some of the leading publications in special branches of science as well as in the "College Studies."

This week and every commencement week should be a festival time in our city. There is no reason why its occurrence should not be as marked an event in our year as is—we will not say that of Williams college to Williamstown, for this is a larger place, but as is that of Yale to New Haven.

The united Republican party has already begun its march to victory. Within two days of the national convention it is already evident that the rivalries of that meeting are not to be carried further and suffered to imperil the success of the party at the coming election. The friends of Blaine are not less loyal and earnest than those who in the convention were the friends of Harrison. Mr. Blaine himself, that grand American and Republican who has always been true to his party and to himself, has not taken short of his reputation. The sun had not set on the day of the convention and of Mr. Blaine's defeat when this great man knew how to turn defeat into victory. His words, "All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the Republican convention," are a pledge of his own loyalty and will have a powerful influence in determining the action of his friends. The press of the Union has been quick to respond to the opportunity of the hour. Our columns yesterday contained articles from leading papers of all parts of the country and of all shades of Republicanism which were outspoken in support of the ticket and in belief of its success. The representatives of the silver men even appear to be satisfied as they have good reason so to be. It is now pretty well understood that there were very few Republicans who went into the Rotch and silver league except unconsciously, and even fewer of them have remained there. The movement was not in favor of silver but a scheme against the Republican party of Colorado, and it is so understood. In the open declaration of the Republican party in favor of a national policy of bimetallism and the action of President Harrison in arranging for the holding of an international conference is to be found the most promising and the only permanent hope for the restoration of silver as a money metal. It is somewhat surprising, yet wholly pleasing, that minor differences of opinion as to measures and men should so nearly have disappeared, and it cannot fail to be in the highest degree conducive to the success of the Republican party in the coming election. The nomination of Harrison on the first ballot was something remarkable and one must go a long distance back in the history of the party to find its match, and the prompt approval and endorsement of his nomination, even by those who were opposed to him, gives the party in exceptionally strong position at the opening of the campaign.

The Democratic convention will meet in Chicago next week to nominate a candidate for the presidency. Who that candidate will be, even the wisest prophets of the party cannot predict. The convention will not probably be notable for its harmony displayed therein; and it will hardly nominate a candidate on the first ballot, as did its predecessor, the Republican convention. The Hill men are already counting their votes. But even Mr. Hill's friends can scarcely conjure up enough votes to secure his nomination. And when the candidate's friends are unable to figure out a majority for him, previous to the convention, his cause is poor indeed. The one thing which Mr. Hill's friends will endeavor to do, when they find themselves unable to nominate him, will be, if possible, to prevent the nomination of Grover Cleveland. They will bend every energy to this end, and it is altogether possible that they may succeed. Cleveland is undoubtedly the strongest man in his party to-day. His weakness lies in his supposed inability to carry his own state, dominated as it is by the Hill machine. Nevertheless Mr. Cleveland has developed great strength outside his own state. He is the candidate of the independents first, last and all the time. He is the logical candidate of the free trade tariff reformers, and as such has secured the support of instructed delegations from a dozen or more states. He will develop unexpected strength on the first ballot and then the efforts of the bosses will be directed toward forming a combination to defeat him. They will have some difficulty in finding a suitable man to oppose him. The dark horses are plenty enough, but they are all lamentably weak and in some cases, as in that of Boies of Iowa, are not certain of carrying their own states. Altogether, it seems quite possible that in the coming presidential campaign it will be Cleveland and Harrison over again.

Senator Peffer of Kansas addressed the senate yesterday in defense of his loan bill. The senator seems honestly to believe that the passage of his act would alleviate many of the ills from which the country is suffering. He would station three commissioners in Washington to establish loan agencies in the principal cities of the country, the idea of these agencies being to loan money on the plan of well regulated loan agencies, the loan to be secured by real estate or personal property. He would loan not more than $2,500 to a single family. The rate of interest he does not suggest, but probably he would have it 1 or 2 per cent. Senator Peffer's plan for raising funds for this purpose is unique. He would issue treasury notes of equal amount to $1.50 for every dollar's worth of gold or silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States. Where Mr. Peffer finds authority in the constitution permitting the government to go into the loaning business is not detailed, but he would probably not waste very much time over such a trifling matter. The one trouble with Senator Peffer's balance theories is that he forgets that money is valuable not of itself but because of its purchasing power. If this should be lessened money would be no more valuable than any other commodity, no matter if it were distributed gratuitously. The senate, however, was good enough to give Mr. Peffer a hearing and then he was passed over without action, and will probably not be resurrected.

The question of good roads is being discussed with a great deal of vigor in the leading magazines and weekly publications. There is room for a vast amount of education of the American public in this matter, and the discussion cannot fail to be beneficial. There are many flagrant misuses of roads in this vicinity. A road is no sooner built than many heavily loaded carts pass over it, having very small tires on the wheels and thereby cutting the road into a worse condition than before. It seems to us that an ordinance regulating the width of tires on wagons carrying heavy loads would be desirable if we wish to preserve our streets in suitable condition for travel.

GREAT DAY DOBBIN'S.

Childhood in the City Slums.

BY LOUIS ALBERT BANKS.

Author of "The White Slaves," etc.

One of the most discouraging and heart-breaking things which confronts the Christian worker or the social reformer of modern cities is understanding to better human conditions is the hopeless outlook for childhood among the very poor. It is an awful fact that in cities like Boston and New York there are thousands of little girls about whom it can be truthfully said that it is practically impossible for them to be good. It is not a question of their being tempted, of their passing through a long and cruel struggle in order to reach a safe and true womanhood, but they are "damned into the world" from the day they were born. From the very nature of things it will be impossible for them ever to know what womanly shame or modesty means.

If some true-hearted woman who reads these words thinks they are too strong, and are not borne out by the facts, let me ask her to put herself in her sister's place for a moment. I found not long ago a father, mother and five children living in a room 7 by 9 feet. Three of the children were girls and two were boys. The father had been sick and unable to work for eight months, and was just getting so he could do a little in odd jobs when I came to know of them. The mother sewed for a Jewish sweater, insisting pants at nine and one half cents a pair, earning by long hours, lasting sometimes from 6 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night, an average of forty-seven cents a day. The only chair in the room was a three-legged stool without a back, on which the mother sat to sew, by the one little window. There was no bedstead, the bedding being rolled up against the side of the room during the day and spread all over the floor at night. The only other furniture in the room, with the exception of the little stove, was a kind of carpenter's chest, or sea-chest, sitting on the floor opposite the bedding, which contained their tin plates and what meager store of food might be on hand. At meal time this chest was drawn out in the middle of the floor, and with the lid thrown back served for a table, while the father, mother and children gathered about it, sitting on the floor.

Now, my sister, suppose you had been born in that room, 7x9 feet, in a three-story tenement house, looking out on a court which is only four feet wide, upon which the sun never rises except for a few moments in the middle of the day. The first memory you have of your mother—your mother, remember—is that of the care-lined face bending over her sewing on that one little stool, sewing when you awake in the morning, sewing the last thing you know at night, that she may earn for you the barest physical existence. The first childish sensation that you remember is that of hunger; you go to bed hungry on an average twenty-nine nights of every month; you sob yourself to sleep, hungry; you wake up in the night with a start, having dreamed of visions of bread, and cry there softly in the darkness because the dream was false. (This is no imaginary picture. Mr. Charles G. Gallagher, the president of the Boston School Board, asserted from a public platform a few weeks ago that hundreds of boys went to the Grammar schools of Boston every day of the year without having had any breakfast, because there was no food to give them.) As soon as your little legs can carry you, you totter down the stairway into the court. When you are once down there in the airy, shiny court, you are in the midst of a herd of little folks, younger and older than yourself, who have been toughened in every sense from all manner of hardship and exposure. Many of them have been thieves, not from their cradles, for they never saw such luxury, but from their birth. The very atmosphere of that shameful court is vulgar, profane and vicious. You learn blasphemy and vulgarity as naturally as children in pure and wholesome surroundings learn prayer and song. By the time you are three years old you can curse and swear with vulgar proficiency. Modesty and shame are unknown among the children about you, many of whom are worse off than you are, and live in rooms where two and three families occupy the same room. And so vice claims you as its own and natural prey.

I know of one mother, really true-hearted and honest, who had been fighting the wolf of starvation day and night for years trying to keep her children together, and yet in spite of her watchfulness the wolf of lust had devoured her one ewe lamb before she was yet 13 years of age.

Do you say the mother should not let the children go down into the streets to find these evil associations? Alas! they must go into the street or into the coffin. There is no choice; they cannot live and breathe always the air of the little narrow room in the attic; even the foul air of the court gives a better chance for life than that. It is small enough chance the little children of the slums have of life, after all. I know of one dark basement little court in Boston that I shall never be able to get out of my mind. It is scarcely more than fifty feet long and only a few feet wide, and yet out of it were carried five little children to be buried in one week last summer time.

They tell us that when Daniel O'Connell was reading the story of "Dombey and Son," as it came out as a serial, in a weekly newspaper from the pen of Charles Dickens, he fell in love with little Paul as the rest of us have been doing ever since. In the tenderness of his great imaginative soul he watched over and nursed the little fellow in his sickness until the chapter came where the little boy dies. Then O'Connell threw the paper down on the floor and stamped upon it with his foot and exclaimed "Charles Dickens, ye spalpeen, ye hadn't genius to keep that boy alive!"

It seems terrible that in the latter days of this nineteenth century, with free bible, free science, free schools, free press and free speech, we haven't combined genius enough in our civilization to give the little boys and girls of our cities a fair chance to live. The words of Mrs. Browning are as appropriate in appeal to us as when written in behalf of the factory children of England.

"Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows;
The young birds are chirping in the nest;
The young fawns are playing with the shadows;
The young flowers are blowing towards the west;
But the young, young children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly;
They are weeping in the playtime of the others
In the country of the free."

Boston, Mass.

A Queer Prayer.

San Francisco Chronicle.

At the territorial Republican convention at Prescott in 1880 the Rev. Joe McWhacker, pastor of the Free-for-a-Independent church at Tombstone, made the opening prayer. He was in the midst of an eloquent appeal to heaven for guidance, saying: "Thou knowest, O Lord, that," etc., at the beginning of every sentence, when the Hon. Sam Pendleton, keeper of the International keno rooms at Tucson, shouted out: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order."

Brother McWhacker stopped, lowered his chin and opened his eyes. Reverent heads were raised and every glance turned upon the excited delegate who had interrupted the prayer.

"State your point of order," said Chairman Tom Fitch.

"My point," said Mr. Pendleton, "that this preacher here is playing more cards in the game than had ought to be allowed. If the Lord knows all these yer things where's the sense in pumpin' 'em at him from every parre? Let the parson tell the Lord something he don't know or stop wastin' the time of this convention."

The point was not well taken. Proceed, Mr. Chaplain."

Quietly remarking, with a meaning glance at the silenced but still incensed delegate from Tucson: "I'll see you at recess, Sam Pendleton," the Rev. Joe McWhacker reclosed his eyes, elevated his chin again and resumed his supplications.

Friends prevented fatal results at recess.

A Test of Art.

New York Weekly.

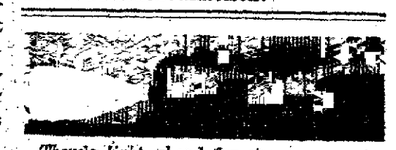
Friend—What on earth are you doing to that picture? Great artist—I am rubbing a piece of raw meat over this rabbit in the foreground. Mrs. De-Shoddie will see here this afternoon, and when she sees her pet dog smell of that rabbit she'll buy it.

A union foreman is superintending a force of union compositors in the composing room of the New York Tribune. Amid all the idle talk as to Mr. Reid's position toward organized labor, no one has yet denied this statement which is really the kernel of the whole matter.

Senator David B. Hill, it is announced, will not be present at the Chicago convention. It is not probable, however, that his interests will suffer anything in his absence. His Tammany henchmen are already on the ground and will leave no stone unturned to further the interests of the New York candidate.

People are expecting so much from the international monetary conference, that all interest in the free coinage discussion in the senate has been lost. An efficient agreement between the great money using nations will help the price of the white metal far more than mere discussion where no action is probable.

What has Cleveland, or Hill, or Boies or any Democratic dark horse, to show against the unimpeachable administration of President Harrison?



There's light ahead for the women who suffer, if they'll only turn towards it. There's a *guaranteed* remedy for all the delicate derangements, chronic weaknesses, and painful disorders that make women miserable. It's Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it makes women healthy and strong.

It's a legitimate medicine that's purely vegetable and perfectly harmless—a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, renewing and invigorating the entire system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

For periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, nervous prostration, and all "female complaints" and irregularities, "Favorite Prescription" is a positive remedy—the *only* one that's so sure and certain that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Two Graduates Receive the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A DEGREE FOR MR. GREGG.

A Gift of $50,000 From Hon. N. P. Coburn, of Newton, Mass., For a Library—Address of Rev. E. S. Parsons —Alumni Banquet.

Wednesday was the great day of the year for Colorado College. The institution presented two diplomas to members of the senior class, conferred a degree of doctor of divinity upon Rev. James B. Gregg, and gave the degree of master of arts to two others whose scholarship entitled them thereto; and to crown all the announcement was made of a munificent gift of $50,000 for a college library, from Hon. N. P. Coburn, of Newton, Mass.

The commencement exercises took place in the First Baptist church, at 10 o'clock. At that hour the edifice was well filled with an interested audience. The platform was brightly decorated with flowers, and presented a pleasing appearance. President W. F. Slocum conducted the exercises and seated on the platform about him were the two graduates, Rev. James B. Gregg, Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, Rev. L. L. Taylor, Rev. M. D. Ormes, Rev. E. E. Carrington, Rev. Edward S. Parsons, of Greeley, members of the college faculty, trustees and other friends of the university.

The graduates were Jos. B. Kettle, of Jamestown, N. Y., and D. Fleming Matchett, of Newton, Iowa.

The programme was opened by a prayer by Rev. Jas. B. Gregg. Following this came a vocal solo, "Serenade," by Mrs. E. H. Selconridge.

The next number was an oration by J. B. Kettle, on "Civilization Through Higher Education." As reinarked—the first place that our age marks the triumph of though over materialism. It is filled with achievement and promise.

Civilization has a greater significance than materia advantages.

Material advantages may furnish men the opportunity to become civilized. They may even be at the foundation of the structure of civilization, but they are not civilization. Civilization means the progress of the race and all that goes to make individual character.

Let us look for the place in the progress of humanity of the man of higher education. By an educated man we mean one whose powers of mind and body are developed to a high degree of usefulness. The man of a developed mind, a truly educated man, aspires for wisdom and truth for what they possess in themselves. Such men become the truly great men. The history of the great and true of all ages is but a record of their lives. They are our true statesmen, our best poets, our thoughtful theologians and philosophers, our self-sacrificing martyrs, the leaders of the race.

The progress of nations through the centuries has come through individual force and direction. One of the great values of a higher education is that it develops the qualities of mind that make strong personality.

The educated man merely as a member of society through his energy inspires the shiftless and ignorant to greater exertions, corrects the lawless and puts to shame the thoughtless. He renders untold services to the community by his wisdom in regulating schools, founding libraries, supervising sanitary arrangements, and improving public morals. Through his public influence we have more healthy homes, more beautiful cities, mortality of life is diminished, public spirit is renovated, and we have more law-abiding and patriotic citizens.

The educated man is a necessity in politics. History shows us that when the mass of people are ignorant a democratic government is impossible.

But the freedom of speech and the press, the liberty of thought and action as the unprecedented privileges insured to the people have depended more than anything else upon its patriotic educated men.

Many of the best achievements along the line of invention and discovery would not have been made for years, centuries, and might never have been made at all not been for the man of a higher education.

Through a higher education the world has its most accurately written histories, its choicest poems, its most inspiring literature and its best philosophy.

What with the broadening of mind, the elevating of society, the diffusion of higher education, may we not expect in the future?

Mr. M. R. Bracewell then sang "The Postilion," responding with an encore.

The next number was an essay, "The Mistakes of Nationalism" by D. F. Matchett. Mr. Matchett said:

There is a tendency in current thought to favor the nationalization of industry. In an age of transition the premises of Rosseau and Marx and St. Simon have found their logical development in the dream of Edward Bellamy. With capital united, with labor organized, social prophets predict inevitable conflict. The power of law is invoked to restrain encroachments of wealth. Europe hears echoes of the French revolution. Demagogues find fruitful themes in the wrongs of labor. Economists conceive inherent injustice in our social system, and political philosophers deny the existence of natural right to private property. Many believe with Carlyle that "at no time since the beginnings of society has the lot of the dumb millions of toilers been so utterly unbearable as in the days now passing over us." These thinkers may err but they present before this generation a question the solution of which demands the best efforts of brain and heart. Nationalism proposes to solve the difficulty through the creation of an ideal industrial system which will protect the rights of both capital and labor in the state. The realization of this ideal is to be an enforced and absolute equality of condition. To this end the state must assume control of production and distribution. It must direct all labor, abolish laws of inheritance, substitute credits for money, and distribute the joint product of society in equal ratio amongst its several members without regard to age, sex or ability. This equality of condition we are assured will begin a golden era in the history of our race. Instead of selfishness will be unselfish devotion to the general good. Increased production of wealth will multiply the comforts of life. Crime will cease. Science with renewed energy will discover and enslave the forces of nature. Art will put into forms the tenderness of a now glorified humanity, while literature with harp of poet and voice of prophet will declare a sublime regeneration of the race. Such is nationalism, which if it serves no other purpose proves its advocates to be indeed "such stuff as dreams are made of." The theory involves three-fold error: It wrongly assumes that the proposed system would result in increased production; it disregards fundamental principles of human nature; it ignores the fact that such an industrial organization must result in utter destruction of individual liberty. From an economical standpoint nationalism stands or falls with proof that it would result in increased production. This is evident from the fact that with the exception of the wealth now consumed in luxuries by the rich not a single dollar could under the proposed system be distributed so as to augment the rewards of labor. A moment's reflection will make this clear.

It would be a large estimate that in a manufacturing establishment one-third of the incomes from rent, interest on capital, and high priced wages to masters of industry, is under the present system expended for luxuries. The other two-thirds would be reinvested. This reinvested two-thirds could not if confiscated add anything to present wages for labor because clearly the state having assumed the office of director of production would to maintain efficient production, now be compelled to reinvest the same amount as did the private producer. The annual product of our manufactures is about double the invested capital. Then in an establishment with capital of $200,000 the annual product would be $400,000. Of out of this sum we allow $30,000 for wages of superintendents and rent, and in addition to this allow interest on the invested capital which reckoned at 6 per cent would equal $12,000 we have $52,000 which if none was to be reinvested would be the amount to be distributed as increased wages. But by the hypothesis, two-thirds of this must be reinvested. Thus there would be left only $14,000 to be so distributed. In other words of under state control efficiency of production, decreased 33⅓ per cent. the laborer would not receive a single dollar in addition to that which he now receives.

It would be a moderate estimate to put the reduction of wealth resulting from these two causes at 40 per cent. The proposition that the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles is not more certainly true than is this: that so far from nationalism resulting in an increased production of wealth tending to wide diffusion of comfort it would produce a condition far below that which exists to-day. Facts and logic are against the theory.

After showing that the nationalist theory was incompatible with human nature; that it would destroy utterly individual liberty; and that, moreover, the condition of the laboring classes is constantly improving under the present system, he closed as follows:

The school house has been erected on every hilltop. Its doors swing open alike to children of the rich and of the poor. Throughout the republic every position of social and political honor is a possibility to the child of the most humble laborer. Within the past century America has added three names of Grant, Garfield and Lincoln, to the roll of the world's illustrious dead. Of these one was, in his earlier days, a humble tanner; the others passed their youthful days as poor but honest farmer boys. The life teaches a lesson of hope to every ragged boy, and I am much mistaken if honest, loyal American working men desire to change such certainties and possibilities for the delusions of a splendid dream.

A double trio, consisting of Misses Selconridge, Hastings, Stevens, Cooper, Civil and Currier, then sang very nicely.

An address to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev. Edward S. Parsons, of Greeley, as follows:

MR. PARSONS' ADDRESS.

That our age is one of transition is so much a truism that it needs no argument. Change is busy about us in every department of human thought and activity. On the horizon are muttering of coming developments. In the air are vague premonitions of the future, like those atmospheric changes that affect the nerves of sensitive persons before a coming storm. The world is almost ready for, perhaps is in the midst of, the birth throes of a new age.

You whom I have the honor and the privilege of addressing to-day are to have some part in forming the new age. What it is to be will depend somewhat upon us who are gathered here to-day. We can help or hinder its right development.

I wish to speak to you of the type of mind and character that will fit one for the best part possible in the work of the days to come. The ruling reign of future blessedness must extend over our own spirits before the whole world can come under its sway. My purpose to-day is simply to plant the manner of an idea, a standard to lead and inspire us.

The coming time will be born of the days of old. The past is mother of all that is to be. It is the fashion in some circles to speak scornfully of the past. Once heard a man of prominence say that the world would be better off if all history except the record of the last fifty years could be blotted out. The brilliancy of David's reign tempts men to forget the foundations Samuel laid so carefully, which made the most glorious days of Israel's history possible. What did the past contain, men very boastfully, that we have not to-day in greater abundance. At the left of the main entrance of the great building that is to house the transportation exhibit at the coming World's Fair is depicted in plaster an ox cart with its lumbering wooden wheels and its equally lumbering oxen. At the right is a glimpse into the luxurious comfort of a Pullman car. Nothing could better typify the words material development in modern times. And this outward expansion is the expression and result of what has been going on within. Man has grown. Every growth of his material kingdom has been due to the enlarging of the inner nature. The thought of the past, its vision of truth, its science, its religion, we are told, the world of to-day has outgrown. Give the growing boy clothes that will fit him, and do not make him a laughing-stock by arraying him in garments that fitted him once, but now are much too small.

Yet I dare to say that he who has not a profound reverence for the past will never have much share in molding the best life of the future. What are we that the past has not made us? In our veins runs the blood of the Saxons. Better than their blood, they gave us their traditions of government, liberty, womanhood. The Magna Charta has become a part of us. Cromwell's independency and Calvin's Genevan principles have sent the beams of our national development. We think the thoughts of Plato and Aristotle. We study the stars through the telescope of Galileo, with Copernicus as our teacher. We stand erect as men with Luther, and we trace all that best in character and in the spiritual elements of civilization back, up the past and present and give them our regards through the winding caravans of the Christian centuries, to Him, who was a fountain of living waters of life in a dry and thirsty land. Every thread of the complex web of modern civilization was spun in the past. We stand on the shoulders of a thousand generations, and, could the past somehow be obliterated, we should fall back in an instant into the Sygan darkness of savagery.

To help the future, then, we must know the past. We must be aware of its mistakes, that they may not be repeated in coming days. We must know what principles it has shown to be eternal, those laws of historic mechanics which cannot safely be disregarded by the builders of the future. We must become acquainted with its largest and best thought that it may clarify and illumine our imperfect conceptions. We must touch its noble characters and be inspired by them for large deeds. He who would best live for to-day, and for the days to come, will go well to heed Carlyle's injunction: "Examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by experience."

But though no man who is without a profound reverence for the past can be the most in the life of to-day and the future, yet he who has simply such reverence, whose face is turned backward, who is sure that there are no larger conceptions of truth and life for us than were ever given to our fathers—he will not have much influence over the age in which he is living. The sooner he is decently buried the better, so far as his influence and more power is concerned. Lowell sings:

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth.
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of truth."

The thoughts of men * * * witnessed by the process of the suns" never incubated so much as they do to-day. Men are thinking who have never thought before. In the slums of the world's great cities men and women are crowding into classes and clubs. The organization of labor the world over is far more significant for what it promises in the education of the workingman than for its present power in securing his just demands. The university extension movement, in this country and across the water, is bringing educational privileges to persons who have never had them before. The objects of thought, as well as the number of students, has been multiplied a myriad-fold. The result is an intense intellectual fermentation. All classes are affected by it. It is a return to the days when the donkey drivers in the streets of Ephesus and Alexandria discussed the doctrine of the Trinity, raising the Arian or the Athanasian side. Some men hope to confine the thinking of to-day wholly within the forms of the past, to put the new wine into old bottles. But it is too late to make the attempt. The fermentation is too rapid. The bottles will be blown to pieces if it is done. The forms of the social order, of political institutions, of the church, would be wholly destroyed if men could succeed in compelling their fellows for a time to walk wholly in the path of the past. There would ensue such an uprising and overturning as would since the French revolution into insignificance. In the open air the explosions of gunpowder are like puffs; wisely directed, they are useful forces; unwisely restrained, they become demons of destruction.

Sympathy with the thoughts and yearnings of the age—there is a second quality of the manhood that will secure leadership and moulding power in it. The man who can see in the anxious, inquiring spirit of to-day, in its doubts and its creeds, its aspirations, its visions, its yearnings and hopes, nothing but the work of the devil, should go for herding cattle and sheep, for he can never lead men. The man for to-day must have a conservative backbone, but he must have eyes that look upon a new world, hands to grasp present opportunities, and a brain ever ready to be moulded by new impressions. Ultra-conservatism and ultra-radicalism in any department of thought are each to be deplored. The present age calls for a wise conservatism and a hopeful, courageous, energetic radicalism, mingled together in the best proportion. It has seemed to me that the statue in the temple of Janus at Rome with its two faces was typical of the true mental attitude for this and every age—one face turned toward the past to learn its lessons, the other looking into the future to catch the first dawnings of larger truth above the eastern horizon of thought and life.

But I have not stated the whole truth yet. The man for to-day is not the conservative, nor the radical, nor the liberal, in the sense that he is to be made up of the past or the present, or by the mingling of the two in due proportion. The call is for the man who will stand between the past and the present, who can understand and sympathize with both, who shall absorb the two himself and let them issue in a new thing, something which is neither the one nor the other, but a new product of the mind and soul forces within the man himself. The world wants original men who, taught by the past and the present, shall yet be saved to neither; not plagiarists, but profoundly themselves. Quaint, witty Dr. Burton, in his Yale lectures, defines plagiarism and originality with so much originality that I must quote his words, even at the risk of being thought prolix: "I suppose you have seen," he says, "those calculating, sappy, disgusting green worms that stretch themselves out on the twigs of the trees and lazily eat the green leaves, and eat and eat forever; and are so lazy that they will not take the trouble to transform their green food into a decent fresh color, but lay it around on their miserable bodies unchanged (so it looks—I use the language of appearance of course). We, those creatures represent the preachers, who are overloaded with undigested externals. He was speaking to divinity students. The leaves they have eaten grow * * * It is a low, stealing piece of business the whole thing. But wherein shall I then be better so? They are like yonder towering pine. It has lived on several acres of rather unpromising food, as I am eaten dirt. It has taken up the insufferable rankness of animal decomposition. And, better and more decent, it has nourished itself by the air and the light, and the rain and the subtle cooperations of the night. And of the rose. * * That any one was original. It needed much material, but it did not propose to be bothered by it. No, it struck for a complete victory over its material—and got it. For what can be more complete than to make over dirt, and the like into a rose leaf, that blooming beautiful, fragrant and almost spiritualized thing, a thing so exquisite that God might place it for himself in heaven. * * * * The flower was original. The green worm was a vision of plagiarism." There is plagiarism of men's manner and character as well as the particular thought and language of a writer. It is easy to see the parts of intellectual and moral sponges and suck up the past and present and give them out again unchanged to meet the need of the hour. But the world asks for another type of man, those who will dare to be themselves, men taught by the past, in sympathy with the present, yet expressing the deep, original thing in which they are different from all other men past or present. Moonlight pulls up no tares and casts no color on it. Give us sunlight, light from something that burns itself, and to which all else is fuel. The world asks not for quotations, but for you and for me; it pleads for a draught of that water from the deep well of our natures. If misrusting our own, we have to fill be filled with other people's rubbish, then we can have little hope of doing our best work for the world.

But let me pass on to a fourth quality of the man of to-day. I want an artist painting a picture. I go to his studio, and note every stroke of his brush. Day after day the process is continued. The proportions of the picture become adjusted, made by it its outlines are filled in, and the picture is done. I who have watched it from the beginning, can tell you that there is nothing on the canvas but a skillful arrangement of different colored paints. I have seen it on canvas entirely bare. I have seen every particle of paint put upon it. I know there is nothing but paint there. It is a mere grouping of matter, from beginning to end a material thing. But it is hung in the gallery, and admiring crowds throng about it. A few remark upon the delicacy of the coloring, the skill of its proportions, but the majority forget to notice such details in the picture, so perfect is its expression of the thought and feeling in the mind of the artist. It is the soul, not the body of the picture, that touches them.

There are two ways of studying man. It is possible to sit down in the presence of the Creator, as it were, and watch him mould the form of man. "In the dim obscurity of the past," to use Darwin's version of what he saw in such a study, "we can see that the ape-like progenitor of all the vertebrata must have been an aquatic animal, provided with branchiae, with the two sexes united in the same individual, and with the most important organs of the body such as the brain and the heart imperfectly, or not at all, developed." This animal becomes more like a fish, then develops into "an amphibian-like creature," then rises slowly upward through "a long line of diversified forms" until it assumes the shape of a marsupial. The evolution continues until "a hairy, quadrumanous, arboreal animal, in its habits," is seen to emerge from the Creator's hands. At last, after further moulding, man himself appears with his erect form, high forehead, skilful hands, and self-conscious brain. Such is Darwin's description of the moulding process. Sitting beside the workman at his task, many of Darwin's followers—I do not say Darwin himself—have summed up the case somewhat as follows: The original form was a most insignificant one in its lowliness, but out of that proceeded the next form, and out of that the next, and so on through the entire series. Having watched the process from the beginning to the end, the materialist exclaims: "There is nothing in the completed product that is different from the original larva of the Ascidian," to which Darwin fixes the original form. Man is now born, and nothing better has been put into him. The image and superscription are bestial. Man has developed from a worm, and is only a beast, a little more refined."

But do we know man when we have completed such a study of him? I affirm that it is of little importance how man came to be.

The living question is, what is he? Whose is the image stamped upon you and me? Whose is the superscription written with pen of fire, on our natures? The man who can tell the exact number of strokes of the brush, the weight and chemical composition of the paint put upon the canvas, the subtle physics of light, does not know the picture. He has not discovered that it has a soul. He has not been inspired by it. So no man knows Christ or man who simply knows the links of the chain of his descent on the part of the past, who can learnedly set forth the characteristics of every form represented in the long series. He knows only the husks of man's nature. He has not breathed the breath of his soul.

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Do know what man is we must study a Shakespeare, and sing as his wife grew sad at his tattoos, dream over his dreams, and live with his men and women. We must watch Michael Angelo, with his chisel, stroke by stroke releasing the imprisoned form from a block of Carrara marble, now a hand is freed, now a foot, now a feature, then the head, at last the mighty form of a Moses, to be the wonder of every age since his day. We must sit by the side of Rembrandt as he paints, see him sketching those little cherubs, that in their innocence gaze up at the mother and her son. Then a touch in the face of the child in its mother's arms, another, and another, and the divinest work of art ever produced is complete. We must sit with Beethoven in the twilight of the room into which the moonlight has begun to stream, and hear pour forth from the chords of his soul, the harmonies of the Moonlight Sonata. We must stand by the side of Luther in the Diet of Worms, as he angrily whispers in his ear, "If thou dost falter in these doctrines of mine, little monk, go on in the name of God," and hear Luther's ringing reply, "Yes, in the name of God, in the name of God, forward!" And this and far more we must know if we would know man. We must know the poet, the artist, the musician, the man of action, the man on fire with religious passion, if we would truly know him, who in the words of the Psalmist is only a little lower than God.

Woose then is the image and superscription that are stamped upon your minds and hearts, my friends who hear me to-day? Your bodies, perhaps have been evolved from the lower creation. Your ancestors were no doubt savages in the British or German forests, and perhaps their ancestors climbed the trees and swung by their tails from the branches as they reached after cocoanuts, and played together in the forests. But is the image in man the stamp of the beast? Is "the free-born mind and puissant soul of man" descended from the beast? Is "the power to order one's circumstances," which has been called "the one splendor and the one zest of life," the heroism of a hero, and the magnetism of a king, only—is his descent from the beast? No; the lines engraved more on not of the beast, but of Him

"Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man."

I have dwelt long upon this point, because I feel sure that the man who is to have power to mould the future must take the spiritual and not the material standpoint in his conception of human nature. Only the man who has this high conception of humanity can sound the chord in man that shall be the first note of a higher life for him. No man can help his fellow who does not know him, and "who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of the man that is in him?"

Froude in his famous essay on Calvinism, has sketched the natural history of the great reforming epochs of the past. "Human history," he says, "has been little more than a record of the struggle which began as the beginning and will continue to the end between the few who have had the ability to see into the truth, and loyalty to obey it, and the multitude who by evasion or rebellion have tried to thrive in spite of it." The many sink into idolatry. There has been a freshness of thought and personal life, but gradually it gives place to a worship of the letter, a "separation between practical obligation, and new modes and sanctions, outward acts of devotion, or formulas of particular opinions." The fresh well of life is being filled up. The soul is smothering for want of God's fresh air. But, when the tale of the bricks is counted, then comes Moses—as the Jewish proverb runs. A man is born, of the flesh and of the spirit, who is able to see below form and ceremony to truth and life. The deep abiding conviction within him is "that there is over all things an unsleeping, inflexible, all-ordering, just power, and that this power governs the world by laws which can be seen in their effects, and on the obedience to which and on nothing else, human welfare depends." Taking his stand upon these laws, he begins to order his own life in obedience to them, and he calls to all men around him to do the same. "There are epidemics of nobleness as well as epidemics of disease; and he infects others with his own enthusiasm. * * * One takes courage from another, one supports another. * * As their numbers multiply they catch fire with a common indignation, and ultimately burst out into open war with the lies and falsities that surround them." In other ways, in a single phrase, such a man grounds himself upon his sense of righteousness. When he has reached that, he has struck the bed-rock of his nature. On nothing else can a secure foundation be laid. There is no grace of character that is worth anything without righteousness as its rock-foundation. No age that is not built upon such a rock can ever stand. There is a power working in and through nature for the establishment of righteousness. No shrewd business ministers nor political corruptionists can ever outwit that power. It inexorably rules the universe and human history. Righteousness is the key note of creation.

Many a man is asking to-day "with no touch of scorn," what is truth? The old does not satisfy, and there is no substitute. We have heard it said that our age is too pert, that is too self-assertive to brook any authority. But I feel sure that Professor Royce, of Harvard University, with far more correctness diagnosed the spiritual trouble of men to-day, six years with the rest, when he wrote a few months ago: "The intelligent man of to-day is praying hourly for proof that there are spiritual chains worthy enough to bind his will and his reason * * * * We have been too long free from spiritual authority. What we now always want, in this loneliness of the inner life which during our worst moments we feel so bitterly, is precisely this—to learn to love authority, and to that end to find the authority that is worth loving." Matthew Arnold expressed the same longing in his pathetic lines:

"Wandering between two worlds, one dead
The other power ess to be born,
With nowhere yet to lay my head
Cursed is one on earth I wait for morn."

Such a man has no gospel. A gospel is glad tidings of great joy, and there is only sad negation. But there is one thing which can never be lost, and which if prized above all things else will be a golden thread to lead every wandering one out into light at last. It is the truth which was all that Robertson could save out of the wreck of his belief, but which saved him at last to vital faith and an influence deep and abiding over many of the best minds since his day. "If there be no God and no future state, yet even then it is better to be generous than selfish, better to be chaste than licentious, better to be true than false, better to be brave than to be a coward." That is the rock. Nothing can shake that. There is something real, found at last in the ruin and chaos of things traditional. And if that is truly grasped, and never suffered to be lost, there will come ever-increasing strength and solidity into the character and life. There is no abyss of doubt or difficulty or trouble out of which that golden thread will not lead the one who holds it. "The first lesson of life," as Robertson himself put it, "is this: Be true; and the second this, be true; and the third this, be true."

I would have every young life that steps from these college halls into the busy whirl of active affairs carry this message with it. If the next age is to be an onward and upward step, this gospel must be preached in the highways and hedges, in halls of legislation, in gatherings of labor organizations, in school and society and church. Our young men who go out into business and professional life must go to be honest true men, even if they must starve as a witness to their fidelity to the best in them. Our young women entering upon their large responsibilities must be prepared to stand on the side of truth and righteousness, even if it means social ostracism. We must say to our politicians that no party, nor any candidate that tramples upon righteousness shall ever receive one iota of our support. There can be no compromise in this struggle. Even at the risk of being called opinionated and cranky, we must fly our colors, and fight to the death. And we shall find that what Froude says is true, that "There are epidemics of nobleness as well as of disease," and that if we will only take our stand on the side of Him who is always on the field, even when He seems most invisible, the battle of the future will be won.

I want simply to refer to a sixth quality of the man for to-day and I am done.

"Belief's fire, once in us,
Makes of all else mere stuff to show itself;
We penetrate our life with such a glow
As fire lends wood and iron—this turns steel,
That burns to ash—all's one, fire proves its power
For good or ill. * * * *
Light one in me, I'll find it food enough!"

Yes, Browning is right the life of power is the life of faith. "Fire makes no conflagration." How many men have received the finest culture that the university can give them, refining and developing the richest of gifts. And yet they stand—to quote Brooks' figure—unlighted, unable, they cannot understand way, to help the world, while some other man of the much less brilliant gifts, and almost without the culture of the schools, has the key to every man's heart, and sways the world almost at his will. Faith is the fire of the soul. God and God alone holds the match that can light your life and mine. Unless God lights the spirit, it will remain forever dark. So then before you go out into your life-work, let Him light in you the fire that shall burn the wood to ashes and turn the iron to steel. Once lighted all else in life will be food for it. Things that seemed incombustible before will glow and melt and burst into flame in the divine heat. Once lit, how great a conflagration a little fire kindles.

The antiquarian, digging down into the foundations of an English cathedral, finds some stones laid by Roman and Saxon hands. The Normans have left their odd sculpture on the columns of the huge old pile. The later Gothic builders have added the great arches that span the vault of nave and transept and chancel, where now the sunbeams light up cob-webs, centuries old. Later loving, devout hands added the "storied windows, richly dight." But amid all these changes the cathedral has been growing until at last it is a temple worthy of the memories and aspirations and devotions of a Christian nation.

In some such way the temple of the world's future has been building. There are Egyptian and Persian blocks in the foundation. Rome built the strong pillars. Greece sculptured the high arches. In later centuries material progress has poured its wealth into it; literature and science and art have brought their best and laid it upon the altars.

The many contributors to the grand result, have not been impersonal forces, but individual living men, poets, and sculptors, merchants and artisans. Every true man who has gone into life with earnest, noble purpose has contributed something toward the grandeur of the present. When at last the temple is completed, may we each of us have the joy of knowing that we have done something, however small to make it a fit abiding place of a perfected humanity.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Selconridge favored the audience with another solo, "Snowflakes."

President Slocum then addressed the graduating class, saying that by vote of the faculty of Colorado college he had the pleasure of presenting to the graduating class the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It represented what had been accomplished by them in Colorado college.

Our institution is here, said he, because there have been others before it. The universities of the east took their inspiration from the older institutions of Europe as we have taken ours from them. As you leave this institution I trust you will retain the true dignity of scholarship. The men who planned this institution have toiled and sacrificed for it. There have been years of hardship and noble work in the interest of the institution. They have sought to give you something to fit you for life's work. It is our desire, as you go into life, that you show by your work your appreciation of what has been done for you. The trustees and faculty of this institution will be delighted if, when you go out, you do something to make the world nobler and better. You have in your courses in college pursued the lines of study which entitle you to these degrees. You will recognize that that the courses of study are the same practically, as those pursued in eastern colleges and the best in America. Because our numbers are small I trust that you will not feel that this affects your standing in scholarship or the value of the degree given to you. They are given to you because of what you have done and the ground you have covered; and so in the name of the trustees of Colorado college and of its faculty I present to you these diplomas in recognition of the work you have done.

President Slocum then shook hands with the graduates and presented them with degrees, amid the applause of the audience.

President Slocum then continued that the trustees had decided to recognize by a degree one who had always shown a marked interest in the college and in all educational matters, and whose scholarly attainments well fitted him for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He therefore had the pleasure, by the authority vested in the institution and on behalf of the trustees and faculty, of conferring the title of D. D. upon the Rev. James B. Gregg.

This announcement was greeted with very hearty and prolonged applause. Dr. Gregg bowed his thanks.

The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred upon Mr. Fred R. Hastings in recognition of his work in scholarship. The same title was also conferred upon Mr. Henry R. Wolcott of Denver.

In a brief address to the audience President Slocum said that it was the purpose of Colorado College to recognize scholarship among its students. The standard of scholarship in the college had been raised until it corresponds with that of the best institutions of the east. Its aim was to stand as an institution of higher education and its degrees represented work actually done in the various branches.

He then read the names of the honor students as follows: Henry T. Olmsted, Nettie M. Carey, Frank C. Cooper, Joseph B. Kettle, D. Fleming Matchett, Harvey S. Murdock, William L. Tibbs.

The president continued: Owing to the death of Mr. Gordon, of whom too much cannot be said, the vacancy in the board of trustees has been filled by the election of F. M. Bemis, of Boston, to the board. Owing to the resignation of Rev. Mr. Black, also a member of the board, the Rev. L. L. Taylor has been elected trustee by a unanimous vote.

These announcements met with a hearty response from the audience.

President Slocum then said: It has been the ambition of the trustees to establish in connection with the college a library which shall furnish every facility for the promotion of the best scholarship among the students. Some time since a gentleman from my native town who has accumulated a fortune, partially from western enterprises, very kindly and very wisely donated the sum of $50,000 for the establishing of a library in connection with Colorado college. The funds will be here in a few days. We have reason to be very grateful to Hon. N. P. Coburn, of Newton, Mass., for his noble gift.

This announcement was received with much applause and all friends of the college expressed their delight.

Continuing, he said, as friends of this library, it is not too much to say that it marks the beginning of a new and much larger era for the institution. It shall be an institution of which we shall all be proud and shall serve the highest interests of the new west. It belongs to the public and to make it more and more useful to this growing section is the aim and purpose of its trustees.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. R. G. Mellen, after which the friends of the graduates and others who had received degrees crowded around to offer congratulations.

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